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VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 70. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

A Democratic Organ.

THE DEAD TO BE RAISED.

"The Paper" Gets a Charter.

SUBSCRIBERS UNFORTUNATE

A Real Sinking Fund.

A DEAD LOCK IN BUSINESS.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1871.

SENATE.

The Senate Judiciary General Committee submitted a long preliminary report on the

ANTHRACITE COAL INVESTIGATION,

amounting substantially to a discussion of the disputes between labor and capital, each of which to some extent had encroached on the other, recommending boards of arbitration in the anthracite region, embracing equal members from each interest, to settle the disputes between laborers and employers, as in England. The evidence before the committee is not yet completed.

The Senate endorsed the recommendation by ordering three thousand copies printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Authorizing the City of Allegheny to purchase any part of

PLANK OR TURNPIKE ROADS

within said city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Mr. ANDERSON: Authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny county to pay over certain balances to the Treasurer of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh, and settle with the Oakland school district.

By Mr. RUTAN: A supplement to the

FARMERS' AND MINERS' RAILWAY

to increase its powers and extending its privileges.

By Mr. PURVIANCE incorporating the

PAPER PRINTING COMPANY

of Pittsburgh. This is the new Democratic enterprise. The capital is divided into five hundred shares at one hundred dollars each, with the privilege of increasing to one hundred thousand dollars. Corporators—Wm. Beerson, Alexander Gibson, Wm. J. Anderson, Bartley T. Campbell, E. C. Pechin, T. Brent Swearingen, John Warden. They are authorized to issue bonds for improvements at seven per cent. for twenty years not exceeding the amount of capital stock.

The Senate is determined to pass no bills from the House till the House acts on important Democratic measures which have passed the Senate.

Three weeks of private calendar bills remain unreached, and Mr. Graham failed to-day in his endeavor to get up the calendar of two weeks ago.

Mr. ANDERSON called the yeas and nays, resulting in 12 ayes to 16 nays, the Democrats voting solid in the negative. Both Houses seem to be at a dead-lock on party measures, with the prolongation of the session till May probable.

The House was not in session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Coal Troubles—English Arbitration System.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—The Committee on the Judiciary have made a report to the Senate, relative to local troubles. The Committee are of the opinion that the system of arbitration which has produced such valuable results in England, should be given an immediate trial by its application to the entire anthracite coal regions.

NEW YORK.

Barlow in Reply to Fields on the Fisk Litigation—Financial—Fenianism.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 24, 1871.

THE LEGAL MORALITY QUESTION.

General Barlow this morning publishes a six column rejoinder to Mr. Field, in reply to former letters, in which he minutely reviews Mr. Fisk's litigations, which have been the causes of so much scandal.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The stock market repeats itself from to-day. It opens strong, declines at midday, and closes up again strong, generally at the highest points. A remarkable upward ten-

adjourn- t will re- until the ment specu- an active lation at the close bear campaign.

FISK VS P. R. R.

Upon motion of the defendant in the case of James Fisk vs. the Pacific Railroad and others, to remove the bills of Court the bills in equity and deation in law filed by plaintiff, Judge Blatchford has decided that the bill in equity is retive, and can be removed. The decisral will remain.

At the session of th

FENIAN EVENTION

this morning, a telegra was received from General Halpin, re ting his inability to attend, and authorizing same to be con- tinued on the registe the Fenian brotherhood. The Committee organization was instructed to wait on Donovan Rossa and other exiles, and again ite their co-operation with the Fenian Brotherhood in their efforts to effect a union of Irish Nationalists. The military affairs of brotherhood are to be well considered.

THE FRENCH REF COMMITTEE

of this city received a ominous correspondence from France, deling the suffering of people during the present war, and the many trials whereby were subjected to. To-day the commie forwarded to the London distributing comittee two thousand pounds, making a total of two hundred thousand pounds sent to] Washburne, U. S. Minister at Paris.

PERSIAN MIERS.

The Fenian Convention this afternoon passed a resolution expressg their willingness to unite with the Irish nfederation, in case the latter would consent to have the united organization gomed by a body composed of five members the Fenian Brotherhood, and five members the Irish Confederation.

RAVING DANCED, NOWAYS THE FIDDLER.

In the case of the orced seamen against Captain Peabody, of t ship Neptune, the whole amount awarded to plaintiffs was one thousand dollars, no one hundred and seventy-five dollars and allowances.

DIVORCES.

In the Brooklyn divo case of Edward Kellogg against his wi Rebecca, the jury found a verdict in favor of defendant.

CUA.

Porto Rican News—Reions of the Colonies to the Spanish overnment.

[By Telegraph to the Pitsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, VIA. KEY Wer, March 23.—The news from Porto Rica a Spanish steamer confirms the report agrded as to the state of affairs in that island. A radical party of Creoles and conservatives paisards are not only wanting in a war words, but the latter threatens a resort to arms. There is much secret discontent with the new King, and the events of the past few days show that Spain is in greater danger than ever of losing her remaining American colies.

It is rumored in Cuban circs that General Quesada landed his expeditie successfully in the vicinity of Trinidad.

A very inflammatory manifesto has been issued, and it is evident that the feeling existing between the two parties of the most bitter character.

The action of the home Government in removing an officer has excited the indignation of those in Havana who dare to run the Government of the Island of Cub, and they have sent a dispatch to Madrid asking that the removed officer be restored. Should the reply be unfavorable, it is said the authority of King Amadeus will be tly ignored.

Additional troubles are reported i Porto Rico.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Resolution Asking for Troops

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson, Miss., special says the Senate accepted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* to-morrow fortnight.

A lively debate sprang up on the resolution calling on Congress to send troops to suppress the outrages in this State. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned. It will not be likely to pass, the Governor being opposed to it, he having a majority in the Senate.

FROM EUROPE.

Affairs in Paris!

THE TWO FACTIONS!

Insurgents Obstinate!

EMPIRE STOCK RISING!

The Future Uncertain!

THIERS LOSING GROUND!

A German Threat!

FIRE FROM THE FORTS!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Insurrectionary Central Committee have issued a proclamation postponing the election in Paris until after energetic measures have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected.

CITY MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris, Admiral Soissel was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the city, with General Langlais Chief of Staff, and Victor Schoelcher Chief of Artillery. The appointment of Admiral Soissel has inspired confidence among the friends of the army.

NATIONAL GUARDS DISPUTE.

The Belleville Nationals have occupied the Mairies in Rue Dronant and the first arrondissement of Paris, after a long negotiation with the Nationals of that quarter with whom a number of Lourres and Guards Mobiles of the Seine were seen. The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents who have barricaded the Place Vendome.

INSURGENTS EXPELLED.

The Nationals have expelled the insurgents from part of the Eighth arrondissement, comprising the Faubourg St. Honore; also, the first arrondissement, which comprises the Place de la Bourse, and the Ninth arrondissement, comprising Rue Dronant. They then occupied Saint Lagane Station, and asked the government at Versailles for a reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing where the insurgents control the traffic.

THE PRESS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The official journal of the insurrectionists threatens that all writers for the press who attack the Central Committee will be brought before their body for trial. The journal announces that all officials who do not return to their posts before the 27th of March will be dischrged.

The *Debats* contains a bold article, which bears the signature of Lemoine, attacking the National Government in unmeasured language for its apathy towards the insurrection.

Admiral Toissel was present with the friends of order at the Place Vendome on Wednesday and was fortunately not wounded by the fire there.

FROM THE FRENCH MINISTER.

LONDON, March 24.—Lord Lyons telegraphs to the government that he is confident of an early restoration of order in Paris.

THE ARMY BILL SUSTAINED.

The Commons last night sustained the ministry on various clauses of the army bill by a heavy majority.

TRAINS STOPPED.

A *Times's* special dispatch from Versailles says the Montmedy insurgents have stopped the trains *en route* with Prussians to Versailles.

A LOYAL TROOP.

The released prisoners of the Sixty-ninth regiment line, resisted all efforts to induce them to join the insurgents. Their arrival at Versailles were received enthusiastically by the authorities, people and the troops. Their officers were loudly pronoced.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS.

The insurgent Committee has arrested one of its own officers, Lullier.

PARIS QUIET.

PARIS March 24.—Paris is quiet to-day. The shops are all closed and there are but few pedestrians on the streets.

TELEGRAPH SEIZED.

The Civic guards at Marseilles seized the telegraph in that city and service towards Spain is stopped.

GERMANY TAKES A HAND.

Gen. Schlattery the Prussian commander at Mt. Desilva, has issued a proclamation to the commander at Paris to the effect that the Germans are occupying forts in the North and Northeastern sides of the city, and will maintain a passive and friendly attitude while nothing hostile is done, but if the conditions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped, Paris will be

TREATED AS AN ENEMY.

The delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the events he witnessed in the streets of Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no sense be regarded as aggressive towards Germany. The delegate adds he being not the jurisdiction and cannot discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace which were voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, March 24.—At yesterday's session of German Parliament, Herr Simson was elected President, and Prince Hohenlohe Vice President, and Herr Weber Second Vice President of the Reichstag of the empire.

The American Minister Bancroft has received an ovation from the people of Berlin.

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

VERSAILLES, March 24.—In the National Assembly to-day, the Government proposed a law for the organization of volunteers which was adopted. Every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately a battalion of volunteers for the support of the Government.

COMMITTEE OF ORDER.

A proposition for the appointment of a committee of order of fifteen members of the Assembly, pursuant to Paris, to assist in restoring order was favorably considered.

HONORS TO PARIS MAYORS.

Several Mayors of Arrondissement in Paris who were compelled to find safety in flight from the city, were invited to seats in the Assembly. As they entered the Chamber there was great applause from the deputies on the left, while those on the right protested against the action of the body. A scene of tumult ensued, lasting until adjournment.

EMPIRE IN THE ASCENDANT.

PARIS, March 24.—The reaction in favor of the Empire gains strength hourly, and unless Thiers speedily restores order, the French may find their way to Chiselhurst.

A GERMAN WARNING.

Dispatches from Berlin announce the terms of warning given to the Germans to Paris. The announcement as officially reported, is to the effect that if any attempt is made by the Parisians to overturn the *ancien*, the Germans will re-open fire upon the city. No time for such action is specified.

UNEMPLOYED FRENCH WORKMEN.

The unemployed workmen of Paris were to hold a public meeting yesterday. The call for the meeting was of a most inflammatory character.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

It was rumored that Ducrot had been shot by his own soldiers.

Disturbances are reported at Lyons, where some of the people have proclaimed a commune and raised the red flag.

Telegrams being read to the prefects to set the anarchists at work.

It is said that it has been decided to hold the municipal elections in Paris before the 10th of April. Military measures against Paris are also projected.

Thiers, who is now at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order and religion to join the ranks.

An accident occurred to a railroad train filled with soldiers returning to Paris, by which twenty-two were killed and seventy-two injured.

A dispatch to the *News* says that the people are flying from France terror-stricken, and that the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost power.

Among the victims of the affair in the Place Vendome was an American named Geo. Tinnel.

The insurgents national *Debats* says in the encounter on Wednesday evening some insurgents fired into each other, and several were killed. Henri Fenelon, editor of one of the Paris journals, received a bullet in his side, and his life is despaired of.

The orderly Nationals have determined to incorporate the regular soldiers in Paris into their ranks.

The Versailles government intends making an appeal to the National and Mobile Guards for support and maintenance of order.

One of the Deputies, who held a parley with the insurgents at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, says the insurrectionary committee is losing the upper hand.

Gen. Lecio, who had tendered his resignation as Minister of War, has withdrawn it.

The orderly National Guards now occupy the space between Rue Richelieu boulevard and Rue Montmartre, Rue des Halles, Rue du Pentrieur, Rue St. Germain L'Auxerrois and Rue de Rivole.

The mairie of the first arrondissement is defended by two guns.

The insurgents in the Place Vendome were reinforced on Thursday with two guns.

The insurgents have occupied the Marie of the Arondissement Panantheon. They failed to seduce the scholars of the Politechnique, who have armed a body of students, and joined the orderly nationals in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force and great vigilance, in expectation of an attack from the insurgents.

The insurgents generally are in ecstacies over the friendliness exhibited in the Marie of the Arondissement Panantheon. They failed to seduce the scholars of the Politechnique, who have armed a body of students, and joined the orderly nationals in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force and great vigilance, in expectation of an attack from the insurgents.

A London telegraphic special dispatch, gives the justification published by the commander of the insurgents nationals, of the massacre in the Place Vendome. He says the people, who made the demonstration against his forces, provoked them by veils of derision and fired first, killing one of his command.

The Minister of the Interior has notified the mayors guards at Rouen, to make preparations to defend the government against insurrection.

The Mayor of Lille has issued a proclamation inviting volunteers to march on Paris.

Official notice is given that Germans going to France cannot have passports vised, and if they go without them are liable to be stopped on the frontier. The reason is that the French authorities are unable to give efficient protection to German subjects in France.

ENGLAND.

THE ARMY BILL.

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Mundella caused a deep sensation by moving a resolution that while the House approve the principle of the measure for the abolition of the system of purchase of commissions in The army, it believed the army and navy can be made efficient without any increase of expenditures over the ordinary ones. Mr. Gladstone, in opposing, detailed many arguments why the House should reserve its judgment on the subjects between the introduction of the Government and its past conduct, and stated that the habitual economy of the Government was only suspended for a time by the pressure of the exigencies of the late war. Geo. Dixon and Jacob Bright, both members from Birmingham, made speeches in eloquent denunciation of ministerial extravagance, and accusing the Government of violating its pledges to the nation.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Mr. Cardwell Secretary of War having spoken in reply, a division of the House was called for, and the government was sustained by a majority of 204.

NO ARMY INCREASE.

Mr. Latham, member for Huddersfield, submitted a motion for reduction of the proposed increase in the army to 20,000 men, which on a division was rejected by 250 majority. A strike is in progress among the organ makers of Antwerp.

CHINESE POLICY.

In the House of Lords to-day, a debate arose on the policy of the British government toward China, which was denounced by Earl Granville and the Duke of Somerset. Granville stated that a British man-of-war had been stationed at each Chinese port with orders to act in cases of outrage, after communicating with the Legation at Pekin.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

In the House Gladstone said, government had no intention to prosecute any of the speakers at the recent republican meeting in London, for treasonable language.

EASTER RECESS.

It was announced that the Easterrecess of parliament would commence on the 4th and last until the 17th of April.

IRISH IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Gregory moved a resolution, looking to the improvement of laborers' cottages in Ireland. The motion was supported by the Marquis of Hartington and others

CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

Stanfield announced that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was adverse to making reclamations on France for injuries to British subjects residing in the country, and Mr. Gladstone followed this up with the statement that the Government was not disposed to press any claims against France for the property of British subjects destroyed.

SPAIN.

SPANISH ELECTIONS.

MADRID, March 23.—The result of the elections to the Spanish Cortez is as follows: Chamber of Deputies, Carlists 50, Republicans 15, Moderates 15, Monarchists 15, Ministerialists 231. Senate: 182 Ministerialists and 19 opposition members.

PORTUGAL CONGRATULATES KING AMADEUS.

The King of Portugal has congratulated King Amadeus of Italy upon the latter's peaceable accession to the throne, and conferred various Portuguese orders on their Majesties.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 24—4:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and 92¾ account. Bonds of five-twenties of '62, 92; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 90¾; ten-forties 89.

MANCHESTER, March 24.—Market firm and higher.

ANTWERP, March 24.—Petroleum 48¾f.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—Cotton steady, with middling upland at 7¾d; red western Wheat 9s 10½d. Receipts for three days, 35,000 bush American. Lard 57s 6d. Cheese 70s. Petroleum Spirits 10s.

OHIO.

Unfortunate Accident—Cincinnati Fire Department—Thirteen Men Injured—Special Senator Sherman Denies Being Rich, not worth quite a million.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Thomas Pneble, son of the senior partner of Preble & Fisher, in New Richmond, Ohio, was caught, on Wednesday by a belt attached to a planing maceine, and carried around with such velocity that his legs and arms were threshed into shred, and the man was almost instantly killed.

The parade of the Fire Department this morning was the finest ever seen in this city. The grand display was witnessed from the balconies of the Burnett House by the members of the Legislature and the Governor of the State, before whom the procession passed in review.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The *Enquirer* of this morning publishes a letter from Senator John Sherman, in reply to the recent allusions in that paper that that Senator had made his political connections a highly lucrative business. He says he is not relatively richer, considering the increased value of property, than when he became a Senator. A very small fraction of one million dollars would cover all he is worth He says he never was pecuniarly interested in any question, bill or matter before Congress, and invites Mr. Faran to visit his home at Mansfield, where he will see how he is surrounded, and render a full account of all he and elsewhere, and if he could not account for all without bad faith, impropriety or taking bribes or gifts, or stealing, he (Faran) could repeat the base accusation with an easy conscience.

The Governor, members of the Legislature and other invited guests visited the various localities of the city to-day, dining at the Mill Creek valley. The party were afterward entertained by Mr. Pendleton.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—O'Donovan Rossa arrived in this city last evening. His coming was unexpected in that time, or his friends would have given him a reception at the depot. The Irish Associations and Irishmen at Cleveland generally assisted at the Mass service at the Cathedral, formed in procession, marched to the Weddell House and escorted Mr. Rossa to Case Hall, where he delivered a lecture to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Early this morning a serious collision occurred between a passenger train which left the train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, a short distance east of the Union depot. Two employes had a leg broken and another was severely injured. One car was nearly thrown into the lake, and a baggage car was considerably damaged. No passengers were hurt.

THE RIVERS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 24.—River twenty-three feet; fallen one foot. Arrived—Waunita from New Orleans; Silver Moon from Memphis; Henry S. Turner from New Orleans; Bermuda from Evansville. Departed—E. H. Durfee for St. Louis; Major Anderson for Wheeling; Kate Robinson for St. Louis. Weather clear: temperature 40°.

CAIRO, March 24.—The Idlewild, Evansville packet, at 10 A. M.; Continental, St. Louis to New Orleans 7; Bee, St. Louis to New Orleans at 8; Joe Fleming, to Memphis, at 10; John Lansden, Nashville packet, at noon; Mary Davage, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, at 3 P. M.; P. W. Strader, New Orleans to Louisville, at 3; Belle of St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 4; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, at 7; Kate Kinney, Louisville to New Orleans, at 7; Mollie Ewen, New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 7; Robert Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati, at 7. The river fell two feet. Weather clear. Mercury 56 degrees.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Arrrived—Minneapolis, Reeds, Henry Ames, and Richmond, from New Orleans; Rob Roy, from Memphis; Lizzie and Fostenell, from Arkansas River; City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg; St. Joseph, from Memphis; Illinois, from Peoria; Alice Vernon, from Arkansas River. Departed—Rob Roy, for Kookuk; Belle, for Memphis; Pauline Carroll, for New Orleans; Illinois, for Peoria; St. Johns, for Galena; W. H. Brown, for Cairo. River still falling. Weather clear and warmer.

NASHVILLE, March 24—River falling. Six feet water on the shoals. Weather clear and cold. Departed—Rob Roy, for Cairo; Ella Cumberland. Departed: Talisman for Cairo; Burkesville for Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Weather clear. Mercury 57°. River falling slowly. Arrived: Walt, from White River. Departed—Pat Cleburne, for Arkansas River; Olive Branch, and Olive Branch, for St. Louis; Great Republic and Sam Jasper, for New Orleans; Belfast, for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Arrived—Liberty and barges, from Cincinnati; Cowan and barges, from Pittsburgh. Departed—City of Alton, for St. Louis; City of Quincy, for St. Paul; Inda, for St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—The river continues to recede. Raining all evening. Departed—Utah, for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI.

The Double Baby Going to Pittsburgh—Legislature in the City.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The agent of Burnell's Museum, at Pittsburgh, has just secured the great living curiosity, "The Double Babe," at the enormous cost of $500 per week.

The members of the Legislature visiting this city arrived at noon yesterday, and after a formal reception, witnessed at P. M. an exhibition of the fire department.

The Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad Company are making efforts to secure, through the Legislature, the privilege of using the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad through the city of Dayton. There is likely to be quite a contest in the matter.

WISCONSIN.

Legislative Proceedings—Committee of Inquiry.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—The Wisconsin Legislature to-day on the closed its session today. The final adjournment takes place tomorrow at noon. The veto by Governor Fairchild of Dill's Improvement bill was sustained in the Assembly by a vote of 32 to 33. The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the reported corruption in the passage of the bill, and also what influences, if any, were brought to bear on the Governor, to report at the next Legislature.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Proclamation!

SOUTH CAROLINA OUTRAGES!

Union Men Claim Protection!

GOVERNOR POWERLESS!

Twenty Days Given

THE DISORDERLY TO DISPERSE!

Look Out for Squalls! &c, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1871.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION AS TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

By the President of the United States of America. Proclamation.

WHEREAS, It is provided in the Constitution of the United States, that the United States shall protect every State in this Union, on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence, and whereas it is provided in the laws of the United States, that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State or its Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any States, or to employ such land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or obstruction to the laws: and whereas it is duly certified and, whereas I have received information that a combination of armed men, unauthorized by law, are now disturbing the peace and safety of citizens of the State of South Carolina, and committing acts of violence in said State of a character and to an extent which render the power of the State and its officers unequal to the task of protecting life and property, and securing public order therein; and whereas the Legislature of said State of South Carolina is in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the Executive of said State has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said state and the citizens thereof against the domestic violence herein before mentioned, and enforce the due execution of the laws within said State, and the United States require that whenever it may be necessary in the judgment of the President to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within a limited time. Now, therefore I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby command the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE OUTRAGES.

Colonel Horgins, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, Assistant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, arrived in this city last evening. He reports that he was seized while making assessments in his district, in Monroe county, Mississippi, recently, by a band of disguised men. He was severely horse whipped and warned to leave the county at once. Colonel Hoggins has been Commissioner of Deeds for Massachusetts and Secretary Boutwell, and has been assured that he and other officers shall be protected at any cost. Since his arrival here he has received letters from Aberdeen stating that the schools are breaking up, and that a number of the pupils have been driven from the institution. Other United States officers have been ordered to leave the State immediately, under penalty of being used in the same manner as Colonel Hoggins.

NO ADJOURNMENT AS YET.

The events in Congress yesterday put a new phase upon matters. In some respects it has been the most important day of the present session. First, we had the San Domingo resolutions of Mr. Sumner to the Senate, and then there was a spirey running debate in the morning hour; then the message of the President to the Senate, then the reading of the message in the Cathedral, formed in procession, marched to the Weddell House and escorted Mr. Rosen to Case Hall, where he delivered a lecture to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Early this morning a serious collision occurred between a passenger which left the train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, a short distance east of the Union depot. Two employes had a leg broken and another was severely injured. One car was nearly thrown into the lake, and a baggage car was considerably damaged. No passengers were hurt.

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NASHVILLE, March 24—River falling. Six feet water on the shoals. Weather clear and cold. Departed—Rob Roy, for Cairo; Ella Cumberland. Departed: Talisman for Cairo; Burkesville for Upper Cumberland.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Weather clear. Mercury 57°. River falling slowly. Arrived: Walt, from White River. Departed—Pat Cleburne, for Arkansas River; Olive Branch, and Olive Branch, for St. Louis; Great Republic and Sam Jasper, for New Orleans; Belfast, for Cincinnati.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.—Arrived—Liberty and barges, from Cincinnati; Cowan and barges, from Pittsburgh. Departed—City of Alton, for St. Louis; City of Quincy, for St. Paul; Inda, for St. Louis.

LITTLE ROCK, March 24.—The river continues to recede. Raining all evening. Departed—Utah, for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI.

The Double Baby Going to Pittsburgh—Legislature in the City.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The agent of Burnell's Museum, at Pittsburgh, has just secured the great living curiosity, "The Double Babe," at the enormous cost of $500 per week.

The members of the Legislature visiting this city arrived at noon yesterday, and after a formal reception, witnessed at P. M. an exhibition of the fire department.

The Dayton and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad Company are making efforts to secure, through the Legislature, the privilege of using the track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad through the city of Dayton. There is likely to be quite a contest in the matter.

WISCONSIN.

Legislative Proceedings—Committee of Inquiry.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MADISON, Wis., March 24.—The Wisconsin Legislature to-day on the closed its session today. The final adjournment takes place tomorrow at noon. The veto by Governor Fairchild of Dill's Improvement bill was sustained in the Assembly by a vote of 32 to 33. The Senate appointed a committee to investigate the reported corruption in the passage of the bill, and also what influences, if any, were brought to bear on the Governor, to report at the next Legislature.

CANADA.

Repeal of Duties—The Chicago Committee on the Georgian Bay Canal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, ONT., March 24.—The Finance Minister stated in the House of Commons last night that the duties on flour, grain, salts, &c. would be repealed on the first of April at the same time that the five per cent. duties were taken off.

The delegation from Chicago alluded to yesterday have had an interview with the Railway Company, of which Sir George E. Parker is chairman, and consider that the numerous public men of both political parties. Ex-Governor Bross, of Illinois, made a lengthy speech, setting forth the advantages of the Georgian Bay Canal.

NEBRASKA.

The Impeachment Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, March 24.—In the impeachment trial, Mr. Estabrook closed the argument for the prosecution this afternoon. The arguments will probably close to-morrow. The excitement over the trial is high. The Senate Chamber is packed. Butler is reported dejected.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1871.

SENATE.

AS TO ADJOURNMENT.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the resolution received from the House for final adjournment of that body with the concurrence of the Senate on Monday, which was tabled by a viva-voce vote. The President stated under his interpretation of the order prescribing the business of the present Senate, the memorials and petitions which might be presented could not be referred to committees, but must be placed on file.

MR. SUMNER'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. SUMNER sent to the Secretary the resolution, which he asked to have read.

Mr. CONKLING renewed the question of order submitted by him yesterday, that the resolution could not be received, inasmuch as no other business could be entertained than matters specifically stated in the order lately adopted.

The Vice President said in his opinion the resolutions for executive information in expression of its sense upon any subject, or affecting the rights of members, could only be received.

Mr. THURMAN held the resolution should be read, as otherwise the Senate could not tell whether it was in the category of these admissible.

Mr. CONKLING denied that his motive was to object to any particular resolution. His objection was general, and solely to preserve intact the order of business.

The Vice President remarked that he would direct the resolutions to be read under the precedent established by the Senate in 1867, when during the pendency of a similar order, certain resolutions introduced by Mr. Chandler in reference to Maximilian were received.

RENEWAL OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions, being substantially the same as those offered by Sumner yesterday. With an addition relating to the employment of the United States naval forces in Dominican waters, were then renewed by Senator Sumner, who then moved that they be printed and laid on the table for the present. He intended to offer them as an amendment to the resolutions of Senator Schurz.

The Vice President remarked that he had submitted to the Senate whether the resolutions should be received, and the question was not yet decided.

After discussion the morning hour was expired.

After an extended discussion on the resolutions of Mr. Sumner, the regular business came on, being Mr. Sherman's bill for constructing the Judiciary to prepare a bill to suppress Ku-Klux disorders.

Mr. COLE moved to postpone its consideration in order to proceed with the pending

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Sherman demanded the yeas and nays on the motion, and Mr. Cole's motion was adopted, yeas 29, nays 25. The deficiency appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. ALLISON gave notice of a resolution to be acted upon subsequently to the pending amendments to the bill hereafter, unless to supply deficiencies for the current and ensuing fiscal year.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment to the bill for the

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES

for mutilated currency, which was adopted.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by inserting his bill amendatory of the revenue laws providing an

INTERNAL REVENUE POLICE, ETC.

This motion was voted out of order upon objection.

Mr. HAMILTON from Maryland said it was in conflict with the recent rule of business.

SAN FRANCISCO MARINE HOSPITAL.

Amendments were adopted for the sale of the marine hospital building at San Francisco, and for repealing the location as to the last marine hospital building at Chicago.

AGED COLORED POOR.

Mr. SUMNER moved an appropriation of $175,000 to pay the aged colored poor of the District of Columbia, and $5,000 worth of clothing.

Mr. VICKERS moved to include the poor white people.

BECAUSE SOME ARE RICH, THEREFORE NONE ARE POOR.

Mr. THURMAN thought it singular that these appropriations were invariably made prior to the adjournment of Congress for the District of Columbia. The story of destitution would not be believed by those who had noticed on Sunday last, when Mr. Grant, President of the United States, drove in his carriage, with the persons composing the unlawful combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done in the city of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

THE OUTRAGES.

Colonel Horgins, of Aberdeen, Mississippi, Assistant United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, arrived in this city last evening. He reports that he was seized while making assessments in his district, in Monroe county, Mississippi, recently, by a band of disguised men. He was severely horse whipped and warned to leave the county at once. Colonel Hoggins has been Commissioner of Deeds for Massachusetts and Secretary Boutwell, and has been assured that he and other officers shall be protected at any cost. Since his arrival here he has received letters from Aberdeen stating that the schools are breaking up, and that a number of the pupils have been driven from the institution. Other United States officers have been ordered to leave the State immediately, under penalty of being used in the same manner as Colonel Hoggins.

NO ADJOURNMENT AS YET.

The events in Congress yesterday put a new phase upon matters. In some respects it has been the most important day of the present session. First, we had the San Domingo resolutions of Mr. Sumner to the Senate, then there was a spirey running debate in the morning hour; then the message of the President to the Senate, then the reading of the message in the Cathedral, formed in procession, marched to the Weddell House and escorted Mr. Rosen to Case Hall, where he delivered a lecture to a large and enthusiastic audience.

Early this morning a serious collision occurred between a passenger which left the train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, a short distance east of the Union depot. Two employes had a leg broken and another was severely injured. One car was nearly thrown into the lake, and a baggage car was considerably damaged. No passengers were hurt.

TENNESSEE.

Row among the Printers—Proprietor Shot

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 24.—For some weeks bad feeling has existed between the proprietors of the *Daily Sun*, and the members of the Typographical Union, growing out of a strike. The printers published a small paper called the *Moon*, making personal attacks on the proprietors and attachees, to which the *Sun* responded. This afternoon as W. A. McClay, the proprietor of the *Sun* was passing through the Park, for the purpose as he says, of asking for protection for himself and office from the Recorder, he was attacked by Henry

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¼@111.

WE omitted to mention yesterday that Colonel J. W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, had been appointed by the President of the United States, Collector of the port of Philadelphia. His nomination was sent to the Senate on Thursday and was promptly confirmed. Col. Forney will make a faithful and efficient officer, and we are glad to see that the appointment is endorsed very handsomely by the press of his own city, and indeed everywhere. His eminent services in the cause of Republicanism are well worthy of the recognition which they have received, in his appointment to a position which was entirely unsolicited on his part. Equally complimentary was the promptness with which his nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Governor Holden of North Carolina was found guilty, on the 22d instant, by the High Court of Impeachment, before which he had been on trial for some time. In the opinion of the court all the articles were not proven. On the first article, which charged him with stirring up civil war in the State, proclaiming the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection, and sending eighty lawless armed men into the county when no insurrection existed, the vote stood, ayes 30, noes 19. As there were forty-nine members of the court present and it required a two-third vote to convict, he was acquitted on the charge.

His acquittal on this article is proof that Alamance and other counties in North Carolina are in a state of insurrection. And as the court of impeachment was composed chiefly of KuKlux Democrats, and presided over by a Ku-Klux Chief Justice, their verdict should be of sufficient weight to convince Democratic Congressmen and Democratic journals in the North that there is some unpleasantness in the South. If there is insurrection, full liberty should be given to the Governor to enable him quell it. To admit the fact of insurrection and not grant the force necessary to repress it, is evidence sufficient that the Democrats and Conservatives are in sympathy with it.

He was acquitted on the second article, which charged him with an attempt to subvert personal and civil liberty, and the Constitution of the State. Having been acquitted on these charges, we think it would not have involved a great stretch of conscience, if acquittal had been pronounced on the remaining six, on which he was found guilty. If there was insurrection, and he did not subvert personal and civil liberty, and the Constitution of the State in endeavoring to suppress it, we cannot see where the guilt or cause of removal lay. The vote on the order for removal was carried by thirty-six democrats, against thirteen republicans.

The removal of Governor Holden then was purely the work of partizanship. The Democrats voted for it to a man. There is no difficulty in divining the source whence the Ku-Klux derive their strength.

It is not likely that the matter will be allowed to remain as it is. It is alleged that seven of the Senators of the Impeachment Court were disqualified from sitting on the trial of the Governor under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the Fifteenth Section of the Enforcement Act of last year, which provides that, "any person knowingly accepting or holding office under the United States or any State, who is ineligible under the third section of that amendment, or shall attempt to exercise the duties of any such office, is liable to trial in the U. S. Courts for misdemeanor, and on conviction, to imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than $1,000, at the discretion of the Court." If this is so, the finding of the Court is null and void. The matter is likely to be tested in the Supreme Court of the United States.

HAS SEEN THE DANGER!

Last summer the *Commercial* of this city endeavored by every means in its power to rend the Republican party in pieces, and deliver the control of the affairs of Allegheny county into the hands of the Democracy and Free-Traders. It stopped at nothing in an attempt to produce disruption. Honest men were daily traduced, and villified in the most scurrilous terms in its columns. It impugned the motives of as upright citizens as ever deposited a vote in the ballot box, or held an office of trust. It dealt in gross personalities, and made itself a sewer for every species of political filth. In short, it left nothing undone that was calculated to produce alienation among Republicans, and shiver their party into atoms. Against its daily abuse of honored citizens, and its wicked attempt to destroy the prestige of Republican power in this county, we entered our most solemn and determined protest. We knew the metal of which the sterling Republicans of old Allegheny were made. We had held political fellowship with them too long, and knew their deep devotion to the principles embraced in their party creed too well, to believe that they would follow in the lead of a journal that had never been in full sympathy and accord with Republicanism, and was moving heaven and earth, and other regions that are unmentionable, to compass and destroy their organization, and the result showed we were not mistaken in our judgment.

We exposed, at the time, the fraud and deception committed by the *Commercial* and a few of its obsequious followers, who had been disappointed in not being able to hold or secure positions which they coveted, in an attempt to organize a new party, and pointed out the danger that would result from division in the Republican ranks. We know, and our readers know, the spirit in which our expostulations were received. It was claimed that the Republican party had proved false to its principles, and that division would be a blessing.

At last, however, the *Commercial* has got a sense of its folly, and now endorses all that we contended for during last summer and fall. It professes to have become converted to the doctrine of unity and integrity, and declares that strife and division among Republicans are fraught with great danger, and have contributed to the resurrection of the bones of rebellion. In its issue of Thursday, it says:

It is clearly the duty of Republicans to cultivate only such relations as will insure harmony among themselves, and nothing should be pressed against the manifest judgment of the great body of the party. The time has fully come when Republicans, if they would prevent the Democrats from coming into power, to cease quarreling among themselves and once more commence acting together. When we see the bones of the old rebellion fairly alive again, because of the quarrels of Republicans, it is certainly time to cease quarreling. The fact furnishes reason enough why our party should have nothing thrust on it to disrupt it, and why Republicans agreeing on the main question should be permitted to differ on minor questions. We have faith that out of the storm will come a clear sky, a condition of harmony and earnest effort against the common enemy. The masses are right, and whatever of distraction there is results solely from injudicious leadership and unwise attempts to institute foreign tests.

If when speaking of those who have exhumed and revivified the "bones of the old rebellion" by pressing matters "against the manifest judgment of the party," creating quarrels in its ranks, and producing "distraction" by "injudicious leadership and unwise attempts to institute foreign tests" (the English practice of forming juries, of course), the *Commercial* had added, *quorum pars fui*, the deliverance given in the above paragraph would be entitled to be regarded as sincere. For it knows well that it did the very things during the last county and congressional campaign which it now acknowledges are productive of evil, and threaten the country with another war as bloody, if not as protracted, as the one from which the nation has scarcely yet recovered. If "harmony" is essential to success, and "prevent the Democrats coming into power," what did the *Commercial* mean last fall when it fomented strife and contention, and pressed the claims of a bogus ticket against the manifest judgment of the masses of the people, as expressed in the nominations made by their duly elected and accredited delegates in county convention? Plainly, according to its own showing now, it meant to destroy the Republican party, and throw the political control of the county into the hands of the Democracy. This is what we charged at the time, and it now voluntarily admits the truthfulness of the charge in the above paragraph.

We hope the extract we have given has not been inserted at random in the columns of our contemporary by some prentice hand, who did not duly consider its force, but that it is a deep rooted conviction, which has been produced by the salutary instructions imparted from these columns. Beware, neighbor, that you never impugn the wise doctrine laid down in your issue of Thursday, nor disregard its vital importance to the nation by pursuing again a similar course to that which you took last fall. We thank you for retracting the statement then made that the people were wrong, by declaring now that the "masses are right." It is a pity for your own honor, as well as that of the few misguided, but, we will say in charity, perhaps well-meaning men who labored with you, that you did not discover this truth sooner. No one can tell what time and persevering study will accomplish.

The school of bitter experience is a good institution to receive instruction in. But it is to be feared the *Commercial* has not graduated in it although, judging from the quotation which we have made from its columns, it gives some evidence of progress. It declares that nothing should be done that would prevent harmony, or produce alienation among Republicans, and yet it launches diatribes of abuse at the heads of some of their most efficient and honored leaders. There is scarcely a day on which it does not speak in the most disreputable terms of Senator Cameron, Hon. B. F. Butler and others, who are entitled to the highest rank among orthodox Republicans. We may not approve of everything they say and do, nor of the manner in which they say it and do it, but no one can charge it upon these men, whom it constantly attempts to belittle in the eyes of the party and the nation, that they are anything but orthodox, radical Republicans. It has asserted frequently that the course of the United States Senate in not appointing Senator Sumner Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations would produce alienation and division in the Republican party. This, in our judgment, is a matter of small importance, for all deliberate bodies have a right to choose their own officers and committees. Messrs. Cameron, Butler and others have their political friends, as their position in the Congress of the nation shows. A constant abuse of them might tend to alienate them and their friends, though we think it will not. Does the *Commercial* in the course it pursues toward these gentlemen, endeavor *"to cultivate only such relations as will insure harmony?"* Does it not labor rather to promote discord?

But in the very article from which we take the extract, it throws out an insinuation against President Grant himself, when it speaks hypothetically of "the intention of 'putting through' the San Domingo scheme at the present session of Congress." Is such an insinuation based upon mere idle report, calculated "to insure harmony?" We think not. We should practice as well as preach.

We may take this opportunity to say that the efforts of designing and disaffected individuals to disrupt and destroy the party never succeed. They have uniformly failed hitherto. They cannot succeed in the future. The Cleveland demonstration against President Lincoln, although it assumed something of a national character was barren of results. It accomplished nothing. He was re-nominated by acclamation. The effort made here last fall to disrupt resulted in a most miserable failure. The masses of the people look with contempt upon those disappointed office seekers who are constantly seeking for revenge in the formation of new parties. The failure of all former attempts to produce disruption should deter those who are making new ones. If there is danger in division, let none who loves his country seek to produce it.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

According to the Frst Annual Report of the Philadelphia Belle Reader's Society, seven Bible women have been employed, at an expense of a little over one thousand dollars, who have made over eight thousand visits in abodes of sin and poverty. Much substantial good has been done by the visitations of these women.

The *Presbyterian*, in reply to Theodore Tilton's enquiry on the margin of his paper in regard to liking or disliking the *Golden Age*, frankly avows it likes the typographical arrangement and general make up of the paper, but "nothing else" about it. It thinks the paper will not help men into the kingdom of God.

Beech street Presbyterian Church, Boston, under the pastorate of Rev. J. B. Dunn, is prospering. Quite a number of Roman Catholics have united themselves with this society. One hundred and five were recived into the church the first Sabbath in the month, ninety by profession.

The suggestion of the *Christian Era*, in regard to the coming Baptist anniversaries, that the executive Boards should print abstracts of their annual reports, especially of the finances, and distribute them before hand among the leading friends in various parts of the country, is a wise one, and should be observed by other benevolent organizations. Frequently persons are unprepared to act in view of the short time allowed after reports are presented.

Rev. Mr. Marsden, Episcopal missionary at Dresden, Maine, in speaking of the failure of other denominations to establish worship at Kennebec, and the recovery of an Episcopal congregation, uses these words: "Sectarianism is wearing out in Maine, and nothing as a visible means can save the people from rank infidelity but the Episcopal Church. The Episcopal Church they will hear, and her teachings they will attend to. But they will not receive denominational teaching; they have had enough of that."

The *Episcopalian*, of Philadelphia referring to the extravagant sum paid by certain Episcopal churches in New York city for church music, ranging from five thousand five hundred dollars to seven thousand five hundred per annum, suggests that music Committees should arrange to have the people do their own singing, and apply the seven thousand dollars to provide as many free pews as possible, "just by way of experiment."

The lack of a sharply defined evangelical faith on the part of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, lead the *Liberal Christian* to claim Mr. Beecher as a Unitarian, and says he has turned his back on the Evangelicals.

The Seventh United Presbyterian church of this city, Rev. W. H. Andrew pastor, has enjoyed much prosperity this year. Since the meeting of the General Assembly in May, eight members have been received.

The *United Presbyterian* commends the course of the Methodists of New York for refusing to receive donations of money or property from the city authorities, unlike the Baptists, who accepted a grant.

The *Interior*, a Presbyterian paper of Chicago, has opened an advertisement department for churches and ministers, in which the wants of both may be brought to the notice of the public.

St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, under the rectorship of the Elder Tyng, took a collection for Bible work in France, receiving the noble sum of two thousand dollars.

The general Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, to be held at Washington city, commences May 24. The following topics have been selected for discussion: 1. God's Word: how shall it be studied; and how shall the study of it be promoted in an Association. 2. Modern Scepticisms in its relation to young men: how shall it be met by our associations? 3. Secular Instructions: what place shall it have in the work of our associations? 4. Young men in business: what are their temptations, and how shall they be resisted? 5. Money for the support of our associations: how shall it be raised? 6. Our religious work: how shall it be made more effective?

Ten years ago the Methodist Episcopal church had less than three thousand dollars worth of property in St. Louis; now its property is worth at least two hundred thousand dollars.

We learn from the *Presbyterian Banner* that on Sabbath last, on the communion occasion in the Fifth Presbyterian church of this city, Rev. Dr. S. J. Wilson pastor, forty-two persons were added to the membership of the church. There have been added to this church since the 1st of January last, sixty-seven persons.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: As near as I can get at the idea of "Allegheny," a correspondent in yesterday's *Commercial*, it is, that our water is *wholesome* and consequently, as a matter of course, it is not *distasteful*, to him. In order to bolster up the position taken he says: "It being impossible, I suppose, that any water can be *wholesome*, that is *distasteful* and *nauseating*" and wholly unfit for use." Well, I think I stated in my former communication that "Epsom salts were wholesome, but not at all palatable." And I add now that "Congress water" and similar medicinal fluids, even including a mixture of "petroleum and water" may be, and probably are *wholesome*, but surely "Allegheny" does'nt want us to use them daily in our tea and coffee. "Allegheny" speaks of us, who don't agree with him, as among those who have "exalted palates, that can find or imagine offence in everything, and would reject the healthiest *condiments* (?) that are entirely acceptable to others," adding that "I trust your *epicurean* correspondent will remember that we of the Twin Cities are a practical hard working people etc. etc." Well it has often been said that "it is hard to account for tastes," and I confess that in this instance I am completely non-plused. I did not know that it required an "exalted palate" to *smell* petroleum in our drinking water, nor did I expect to be called "epicurean" when I objected to drinking and mixing in my cup of coffee such an abomination as spent acid, raw alkali, and B. S. oil. But I suppose *Allegheny* knows, and I must henceforth know myself as "epicurean" and as having that same "exalted palate." Of course, as he differs from me, and his taste don't object to taking in daily his proportion of the above mixture, including the filth and drainage of a population of about forty thousand, more or less, his *palate* can't be called "exalted," neither can he be an "epicurean." I am sorry, but can't help it. I do object, however, to his application of the word "condiment" to this mixture. That word is as much mine as it is his, and he shall not, with my consent, make such an abuse of it. I ain't used to such things. Hold! I take it back; Webster says the meaning of "condiment" is "seasoning, sauce, that which is used to give relish to meat or other food, *and to gratify the taste.*" I am beat and give up. Allegheny river water, as dished up to us, with its mixture of street drainage, alkali, spent acid, manure, tan-vat droppings, B. S. oil, and all, appears to *gratify the taste* of our friend "Allegheny," and according to Webster—old Noah, you know, good judge, for he saw lots of all kinds of water—it is a "condiment," and I am undone. Farewell, Worcester, Halford, apple, walnut, cranberry and all the other *sauces* that were wont to give zest to the viands of our "epicures"—henceforth bring us only the Allegheny river "condiment," that gratifies the taste of our friend "Allegheny." CITIZEN.

THE WATER REPORT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: A cursory reading of these elaborate documents suggests two or three queries, which may be regarded as pertinent by some people interested in the matter, and perhaps impertinent by others.

1st. The scientific gentlemen who sign the Engineer's Report were employed and paid to examine and pronounce on the material and physical conditions involved in the several proposed plans. What business had they to volunteer a legal opinion on the rights of the Monongahela Navigation Company?

2d. Being scientific engineers, who are expected to deal with demonstrated facts, were they warranted in endorsing, on mere report, the absurdity that at extra low water the volume of the Allegheny is forty times larger than the Monongahela?

3d. In considering the quality of the Monongahela water, were they justified in substantially ignoring the fact that it can be readily filtered through the underlying sand and gravel bed before being pumped into the reservoir? and the probable fact that the amount of water which continually flows through this stratum is more than equal to the greatest estimated demand?

4th. Was the position of General Moorhead, President and chief owner of the Monongahela Navigation Company, as Chairman of the Water Commission, a delicate or indelicate one?

5th. If it should appear on fair investigation that the Monongahela will supply the best and cheapest water, or only the best, must the people forever be deprived of its use because the Navigation Company wants it, and claims to have a right to it?

6th. It is entirely unreasonable to suppose that the Water Commission was organized for the purpose, not of investigating to find what would best serve the public interest, but to oblige the Navigation Company and recommend the Allegheny plan? X.

Hawthorne on Lincoln.

In the April *Atlantic*, in the Whispering Gallery, Mr. Fields writes:

After his return home from Washington, Hawthorne sent to me during the month of May, an article for the *Atlantic Monthly*, which he entitled "Chiefly about War Matters." The paper, excellently well done throughout, of course, contained a personal description of President Lincoln, which I thought, considered as a portrait of a living man, and drawn by Hawthorne, it would not be wise or tasteful to print. The office of editor, dear Jack, is a disagreeable one sometimes, and the case of Hawthorne on Lincoln disturbed me a little. After reading the manuscript, I wrote to the author, and asked his permission to omit the description of the President's personal appearance. As usual, for he was the kindest and sweetest of contributors, the most good-natured and the most amiable man to advise I ever knew, he consented to my proposal, and allowed me to print the article with the alterations. If you turn to the paper, dear Jack (you will find it in the number for July, 1862,) you will observe there are several notes, all of these were written by Hawthorne himself. He complied with my request without a murmur, but he always thought I was wrong in my decision. He said the whole description of the interview and the President's personal appearance were, to his mind, the only parts of the article worth publishing. 'What a terrible thing,' he complained, 'it is to try to let off a little bit of truth into this miserable humbug of a world.' President Lincoln is dead, and as Hawthorne once wrote to me, 'Upon my honor, it seems to me the passage omitted has an historical value,' I will read to you, verbatim, what I advised my friend, both on his own account and the President's, not to print nine years ago. Hawthorne and his party had gone into the President's room, annexed, as he says, as supernumeries to a deputation from a Massachusetts whip factory, with a present of a splendid whip to the Chief Magistrate:

"By and by there was a little stir on the staircase and in the passage-way, and in lounged a tall, loose-jointed figure, of an exaggerated Yankee port and demeanor, whom (as being about the homeliest man I ever saw, yet by no means repulsive or disagreeable,) it was impossible not to recognize as Uncle Abe.

"Unquestionably, western man though he be, and Kentuckian by birth, President Lincoln is the essential representative of all Yankees, and the veritable specimen, physically, of what the world seems determined to regard as our characteristic qualities. It is the strangest and yet the fittest thing in the jumble of human vicissitudes, that he out of so many millions, unlooked-for, unselected by any intelligible process that could be based upon his genuine qualities, unknown to those who chose him, and unsuspected of what endowments may adapt him for his tremendous responsibility, should have found the way open for him to fling his lank personality into the chair of state—where, I presume, it was his first impulse to throw his legs on the council-table, and tell the Cabinet ministers a story. There is no describing his lengthy awkwardness, nor the uncouthness of his movement; and yet it seemed as if I had been in the habit of seeing him daily, and shaken hands with him a thousand times in some village street; so true was he to the aspect of the pattern American, though with a certain extravagance which, possibly, I exaggerated still further by the delighted eagerness with which I took it in. If put to guess his calling livelihood, I should have taken him for a country schoolmaster as soon as anything else. He was dressed in a rusty black frock-coat and pantaloons, unbrushed, and worn so faithfully that the suit had adapted itself to the curves and angularities of his figure, and had grown to be an outer skin of the man. He had shabby slippers on his feet. His hair was black, still unmixed with gray, stiff, somewhat bushy, and had apparently been acquainted with neither brush nor comb that morning, after the disarrangement of the pillow; and as to a nightcap, Uncle Abe probably knows nothing of such effeminacies. His complexion is dark and sallow, betokening, I fear, an insalubrious atmosphere around the White House; he has thick black eyebrows and an impending brow; his nose is large, and the lines about his mouth are very strongly defined.

"The whole physiognomy is as coarse a one as you would meet anywhere in the length and breadth of the States; but withal, it is redeemed, illuminated, softened and brightened by a kindly though serious look out of his eyes, and an expression of homely sagacity, that seems weighted with rich results of village experience. A great deal of native sense; no bookish cultivation; no refinement; honest at heart, and thoroughly so; and yet in some sort sly—at least endowed with a sort of tact and wisdom that are akin to craft, and would impel him, I think, to take an antagonist in flank, rather than to make a bull-run at him right in front. But, on the whole, I liked this grave, queer, sagacious visage, with the homely human sympathies that warmed it; and, for my small share in the matter, would as lief have Uncle Abe for a ruler as any man whom it would have been practicable to put in his place.

"Immediately on his entrance the President accosted our member of Congress, who had us in charge, and with a comical twist of his face, made some jocular remark about the length of his breakfast. He then greeted us all round, not waiting for an introduction, but shaking and squeezing everybody's hand with the utmost cordiality, whether the individual's name was announced to him or not. His manner towards us was wholly without pretence, but yet had a kind of natural dignity, quite sufficient to keep the forwardest of us from clapping him on the shoulder and asking for a story. A mutual acquaintance being established, our leader took the whip out of its case, and began to read the presentation. The whip was an exceedingly long one, its handle wrought in ivory, by some artist in the Messachusetts State Prison, I believe) and ornamented with a medallion of the President, and other equally beautiful devices; and along its whole length there was a succession of golden bands and ferules. The address was shorter than the whip, but equally well made, consisting chiefly of an explanatory description of these artistic designs, and closing with a hint that the gift was a suggestive and emblematic one, and that the President would recognise the use to which such an instrument should be put.

"This suggestion gave Uncle Abe rather a delicate task in his reply, because, slight as the matter seemed, it apparently called for some declaration or intimation, or faint foreshadowing of policy in reference to the conduct of the war, and the final treatment of the rebels. But the President's Yankee adroitness and not-to-be-caughtness stood him in good stead, and he jerked or wiggled himself out of the dilemma with an uncouth dexterity that was entirely in character; although, without his gasticulation of eye and mouth—and especially the flourish of the whip, with which he imagined himself touching up a fat pair of horses—I doubt whether his words would be worth recording, even if I could remember them. The gist of the reply was, that he accepted the whip as an emblem of the mild, not punishment; and, this great affair over, we retired out of the presence in high good humor, only regretting that we could not have seen the President sit down and fold up his legs (which is said to be a most extraordinary spectacle), or have heard him tell one of those delectable stories for which he is so celebrated. A good many of them are afloat upon the common talk of Washington, and are certainly the aptest, pithiest and funniest little things imaginable; though, to be sure they smack of the frontier freedmo and would not always bear repetition in a drawing room or on the immaculate page of the *Atlantic*."

Tame Codfish.

Mr. Buckland in a recent number of *Land and Water*, gives an interesting account of a visit paid by him to a pond containing codfish at Port Logan, Wigtonshire. The property in question belongs to a gentleman by the name of M'Dougall, and consists of an amphitheatre about one hundred feet in diameter hollowed out of the solid rock by the sea. All egress from this is prevented by a barrier of loose stones, through which water passes freely. On approaching the shore of the pond many codfish of great size were seen; and when a servant-woman who had charge of the fish approached with some mussels, the surface of the water was perfectly alive with the struggling fish. They came close to the edge, and after a little while permitted Mr. Buckland to take hold of them, scratch them on the back, and play with them in various ways. Among other experiments tried by him was that of holding a mussel in his hand, and allowing the fish to swallow his hand in the effort to obtain the mussel. These fish furnish to the proprietor an ample supply of excellent food, the flavor being considered much superior to that of the cod taken in the open sea. Whenever needed for the table a selection can readily be made from the most promising of those at hand, and the fish secured without any difficulty.

A correspondent of *Land and Water*, referring to this account of the codfish at Port Logan, remarks that when he visited the pond fifty years ago, there was a blind codfish in the pool, which the woman who had the pond in charge used to feed with limpets taken from the rock. When this fish came to the surface with the others she caught it in her fingers, sat down with it upon a stool, having a pail of the limpets, shelled in her lap, with which she fed it out of an iron spoon, the fish seeming to enjoy it very much. After feeding she returned it to the pond. The writer avers this to be a fact, although he evidently scarcely expects it to be believed.—*Harper's Magazine for April.*

Dominica.

The New York *Times* says: The San Domingo Commissioners have recently reported, as our correspondent already intimated they would, and with a degree of decision that may take the assailants of the President's policy somewhat by surprise. When correspondents of Democratic journals become involuntary converts to annexation, it is hardly to be wondered at if gentlemen who set out with no preconceived opinions whatever should testify with perfect unanimity to the desire of the Dominicans to be admitted to the Union. Now that the poetic halo that was thrown around Cabral has been so rudely dissipated, and the "bloodthirsty" Baez has had his character vindicated, the future invectives of Senator Sumner will be viewed with no little distrust, in whatever direction they should be leveled. What will be the next move of the Republican "sore-heads," now that their stock of accusations against the President have been disproved?

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with

THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth street.

Have this day received a very large stock of Low, son & Hayden's Chinese Elderflower, Brown Windsor, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. Also Lowe's, Lubin's and Bimmell's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

THE GREAT VERNAL SPECIFIC.

No class of invalids are more sensitive to changes of seasons and variations of temperature than dyspeptics, and persons of bilious habit. Tender lungs are not more easily affected by these vicissitudes than feeble stomachs. If there is a tendency in the system to indigestion, biliousness, or bowel complaints, the variable weather of early spring is almost sure to develope one or other of these ailments. Intermittent fevers are also more prevalent in the spring months than at any other season except autumn. In view of these facts, this seems to be a proper time to invite especial attention to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine, which for a long series of years, has proved superior to all others as a remedy for the above named disorders, and as protection against the miasma which frequently produces and always aggravates them. It was formerly the practice to give violent cathartics as "spring medicines," nor is the custom yet entirely obsolete. Nothing, however, can be more ill-judged and unphilosophical. The chilling moisture with which the air is loaded at the breaking up of winter, presses heavily upon the vital forces of the body, and reinforcement, not depletion, is what it requires. The Bitters is a genial and excellent tonic, a moderate alterative and just enough of an aperient to regulate, without convulsing, the bowels. It is, therefore, a specific peculiarly adapted to the present season.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.

One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE, MONEY REFUNDED, and had only three bottles refunded.
Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
TTHS No. 22 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.
2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.
3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.
4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.
5th. It is highly ornamental.
6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.
7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are especially requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del8

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!
AT
WILLIAM
SEMPLES.

Spring Dress Goods,
In beautiful Poplin Plaids.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Silks,
Plain and Plaid Japanese Cloths,
Satin Cloth, spring colors,
Fancy Rep Poplins,
American Black Silks,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Tycoon Reps for Wrappers,
New Casimeres and Jeans,
White and Colored Table Damasks,
Towelings and Table Napkins,
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens,

ALL AT THE
Lowest Possible Prices.

At 18½c., Serge Plaids,
At 25c., Alpaca Plaids,
At 33c., Alpaca Plaids, extra wide.
At 75c., Japanese Silks.
At $1.25, American Black Silks.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Firm and New Goods!
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
(SUCCESSORS TO
BATES & BELL)
No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have now opened their Spring Stock, consisting of the most celebrated makes of American, English and French Fabrics, in
Black Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Fancy Dress Goods,
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Poplins and Cretons,
Velveteens,
Shawls, Spring styles,
Lace Curtains and Nets,
Linen and Cotton Goods,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Prints and Muslin
Sheetings,
At the Lowest
Market Prices.
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.
mh16:6s

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Building,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
The Place to Buy
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
FULL LINE OF THE
"STAR SHIRT,"
Open Back, Eyelet Holes in Bosom, narrow and wide plait.
THE "TRUE FIT,"
FRENCH BOSOM.
Colored French Duck "True Fit."
NECK DRESSINGS
Of all kinds, comprising Bows and Scarfs, in great variety of styles and colors.
The "Russian Braces and Silk Suspenders."
All new styles Paper Collars.
Linen Collars.
The Lothair, The Senate, The Dickens, The Von Beust, The Kensington, The Bishop.
Linen Cuffs.
Shirt Fronts for open back chirts.
British Half Hose at 25c. per dozen.
Spring and Summer Underwear.
The P. P. Jean and Linen Drawers.
Gauze and Gossamer Vests.
Kid and Dog Skin Gloves.
Plain, Hemmed and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Spiral Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Satchels and Umbrellas.
CHOICE GOODS
IN
Every Department.
PRICES POPULAR.
HORNE & CO.,
Retail Stores.
mh16

SEWER PIPE.

PATENT PIPE CHIMNEYS.

BROCKETT
& DUNN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Drain and Sewer Pipe,
ALL SIZES. ALSO,
PATENT CEMENT
PIPE CHIMNEYS.
Descriptive Price List furnished on application.
Office and Manufactory,
240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF PORTLAND CEMENT just received by steamship Ottawa from Liverpool. In Store and for sale by BROCKETT & DUNN.
Importers of Cement and Manufacturers of Sewer Pipe, Chimney Pips, Chimney Tops, &c.

300 BBLS. BEST ROSENDALE CEMENT. Just received and for sale by BROCKETT & DUNN.

PORTLAND, ROMAN, ROSENDALE, LOUISVILLE, PHŒNIX and JOHNSTOWN CEMENT P. In store and for sale at the lowest rates by BROCKETT & DUNN, 240 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

HOUSE DRAINS AND SEWERS of all kinds laid at reasonable rates by BROCKETT & DUNN, Dealers in Hydraulic Cements, No. 240 Rebecca street, Allegheny.
mh24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!
AT
SEMPLES.

15c. Curtain Laces.
$1.50, American Black Silks, extra wide.
25c., Japanese Cloths for Suits.
6c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
10c., One best Makes of Calicos.
12½c., Bleached Shirting, an extra bargain.
50c., 10-4 Bleached Twilled Sheeting.
$1.00, Ladies' White Gored Skirts.
12½c., Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves.
At $1.25, Ladies' Real Kid Gloves—a specialty.
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 12½c., Gents' Cotton Socks, extra heavy.

New Flowers,
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
Of all Kinds and the Latest Novelties.
Rich Chene Brocade Sash Ribbons,
Plain Sash Ribbons, all colors.
Gros Grain and Fancy Neck and Bow Ribbons.
Lace and Linen Pointed Collars.
Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Laces and Embroideries.
Satchels—a job lot very cheap.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.

Spring Shawls & Skirts,
White Goods,
Closed Shirt Fronts.
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

W. E. SCHMERTZ
& CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES,
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,
Of Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at
LOW PRICES.
At 31 Fifth Avenue.
mh18:d5

ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S.
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:65

MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. R. SMITH,
38 Corry street,
de30:68 Allegheny city.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce,
At Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at close of business,
MARCH 18, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 858,358 90

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48½.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¼@110¾.

ON our first page we to-day present the Allegheny County Fee Bill, for the copy of which we are indebted to Hon. D. N. White, who gives the assurance that it is the law as finally passed and sent to the Governor for his signature.

RHODE ISLAND is moving to leave the old rut in which she has been wallowing so long. At her next general election several very important constitutional amendments are to be voted upon, which contemplate the repeal of the law that makes the right to vote hinge upon a property qualification.

THE NAME of Hon. John Allison, of Mercer county, has been urged in influential circles as the Republican candidate for successorship to Governor Geary. We do not know that Mr. Allison has permitted such use of his name to be made, but feel quite certain that the party would find much difficulty in procuring a more excellent standard bearer, or one who would carry into the office a larger executive ability and experience.

IT SEEMS very ungallant in those journalists who are setting up the Presidential candidates for 1872, to ignore the presence in the political field of the female champion and aspirant for the next lease of the White House—the irrepressible Victoria C. Woodhull. She nominated herself for the high office months ago, and in large, fat types keeps the fact fresh before the readers of her paper. If the English Victoria rules so admirably across the water, why should we be slow to give her Yankee namesake a fair show?

THE Philadelphia *Age*, a leading Democratic organ says that "as between its party and the Radicals, the Presidential contest in 1872 will be decided by the circulation of their respective newspapers." While we have no idea that the struggle will be either hard or close, still it is wise advice to get ready for the fight by increasing the subscription lists of good papers. Well conducted political journals silently accomplish more solid work than could all the stump orators of the campaign put together.

TROUBLE continues in Paris. It is difficult to determine just how matters stand and what is really at the bottom of the insipid revolution, or what is to come out of it. The most plausible theory is, that the close of war found that city invested with worthless vagabonds, who had grown so confirmed in their idleness and dissolute habits that they could not quietly accept the new order of things which peace brought about. There may be some political zealots acting as leaders over the mobs, in order to accomplish some object of ambition, but we are inclined to think that the great masses of the rioting rabble mean nothing else than plunder and robbery, and are actuated by no other loftier motives. The signs are that much blood will flow yet ere full order is restored in France.

As we expected, the full disclosures of the massacre at Meridian Mississippi, completely exonerated Tyler (the negro) from having fired the shot killing Justice Bramlette. It is now believed that the shot was fired *at* Tyler, and that the bullet found a mission, other than that the murderer intended. But the whole affair turns out to be a Democratic plot. There can scarcely be a doubt that a negro massacre was intended, and that the first shot was fired in accordance with such an understanding. Whether the villains hand was nervous, or whether accident changed the course of the ball, certain it is, it was not intended for Bramlette. It will be remembered that a Democratic meeting was held in the morning of the day of the trial. Among the resolutions offered was one that Mayor Sturges should be expelled the town. This shows the feelings of these men prior to the trial. The Court House was crowded with those who participated in passing such resolutions. The shot was fired from behind Tyler, and then a general negro massacre commenced. As if to prove concert of action and a secret understanding, at night a crowd of Alabama Ku-Klux appeared on the scene, and entered into the tragedy with shouts of "Hurrah for Alabama." There was evidently a secret understanding in the whole matter, and an intent to massacre these negroes.

COL. HUGGINS.

The horse whipping of Colonel Huggins of Aberdeen, Mississippi, by the Ku Klux did not arise from any personal animosity against the Colonel. His offence consisted in the fact of his being a United States Assessor, and he was informed that if he would leave the district he should not be harmed. The men who had him in their power at that time, stated that they did not intend to pay any taxes to support Radical Office holders. We call attention to this fact, in order to show that even these Knaves, utterly ignore all the Democratic apologies made for them by the Democratic journals of the North. These journals, speak much about "negro militia," "negro impositions" and indeed have from the first undertaken to assert, that if any organized bands did exist in the South to ill treat and abuse men, women, and children, they arose from the necessities of the case; the negros compelling such organizations on the part of the white people, for the purposes of self-protection. No sensible man ever believed such trash, and the Ku Klux of the South do not pretend to accept any such apology. On the contrary they say in the case of Colonel Huggins, that there is no personal animosity against him,—there is no negro imposition in the case—but, that they will not pay the United States taxes. Because he refused to leave the district, they whipped Huggins with one hundred lashes.

DEAD-LOCK.

There is a dead-lock in our State Legislature. The plain reason for it is, that the Democrats in the Senate have determined that no business shall be transacted, no bills be passed, until the Republicans have acceded to their apportionment bill. As matters now stand, there are three weekly calendars lying untouched, and it seems utterly impossible for those desirous of reaching the bills thereon, to succeed. Tuesday, it is well known, is the calendar day of each week. When Tuesdays come, Democracy talks against time until the hour of adjournment is reached, and then the Senate is adjourned. On all other days, it requires a two-third vote to suspend the rules to take up any bill on the calendar, and Democracy invariably objects. In this way the Democrats are trifling away the time of the people, and using the power they hold in the Senate to prevent necessary legislation. There is not, nor can there be, the slightest excuse given for this revolutionary proceeding. It stands out, however in perfect accord with the actions of the Democratic party, wherever they have gained a little power. The excuse that the House does not properly act on the Senate bills, is not only trash, but false, as the House is regularly doing all its work, and piling up additional labors for the Senate, which the Democrats of that body absolutely refuse to perform.

CHARLES SUMNER.

The return of the San Domingo Commission is looked for at a very early day. In anticipation of this return, Senator Sumner has offerred certain resolutions in the Senate, relative to the interference or presence of naval forces of the United States at San Domingo, during the pendency of negotiations for the acquisition of that Island. We have carefully read the resolutions, and while we deprecate the venom that pervades them, we cannot deny they have too much foundation in common sense and honesty to be cried down without a full and fair debate. We believe we understand the motive of Mr. Sumner in offering these resolutions thus prematurely, and that it has been done for the purpose, if possible, of forestalling public opinion. Be that true or untrue, however, sifted of the personal malignity that scintillates all through them, they deserve investigation. We would not have the righteousness of Senator Sumner's acts confounded with his bitter personal animosities. His opinions are very far from being all chaff, and although we regard him as the most impracticable man of the present hour, and very dangerous as a leader, yet there is, nevertheless, gold, good gold in all his ideas, that practical men may work out. Mr. Sumner seems to be working for the Presidency. If this be the fact, he never was further off the desired object than he is at the present time. He is not only visionary, but what is even worse, he imagines that all who do not agree with him are either wanting in intelligence, or that they oppose him from personal motives. Like Wolsey, his full blown pride has broken under him, and like Wolsey it will leave him "naked to his enemies." Even his friends over his Foreign Relation imbroglio, are reminding him, that he must not confound their act in this respect, with any idea of man worship, to make him a leader. They know he is dangerous as a visionist.

SOUTHERN PROTECTION.

Immediately following the Message, we have the proclamation of the President, commanding the unlawful combinations in the Southern States "to disperse and retire peacefully to their abodes." Beyond a mere matter of form, we do not regard this proclamation as calculated to improve the condition of loyal Southern men, or to disband the Ku-Klux organizations. As a matter of form, the proclamation is necessary, and having been declared, we desire to see the appeal made in the message, promptly responded to, and means advanced for the suppression of these outlaws, that shall be vigorously applied.

It will now be taken into consideration, that the Ku-Klux organizations are no longer myths, but bodies of such power and force, that the State authorities are unable successfully to cope with them. The message of the President is, more over, a gauntlet thrown down by the United States, against State marauders. The proclamation is a *command*, assuming power and dictation, ordering unconditionally these knaves to disperse. With the deep and bitter malignity they bear towards the Union under a Republican administration, it will not be wonderful, should they laugh at the proclamation, and show their contempt of it, by out rages increased in quantity and quality. At all events we look for just such a result.

The Administration, however, recognizes the existence of these assassins of women and little children, as a frightful power, and having done this, there is but a single course to pursue. It would be flattery to term our forbearance, thus far, patience. It has been no such thing. The truth is, the Republican party has allowed these crimes to be prepetrated, and these organized bodies of murderers to exist, as much through fear of arousing political Southern opposition, as from any other cause. For a long time the Administration, backed by a few sound, healthy minds, has endeavored to bring the subject before Congress, but until the present moment no significant shape has been assumed, to meet these criminals as they should be met.

What we want now is, their *punishment*. We deprecate all half-way measures. We urge a total ignoring of all mistaken ideas of leniency towards those, whose hearts have been hard as the flint rock, when loyal men and women appealed for mercy. We want Congress to place in the hands of the President, powers sufficient to protect loyal men, and punish these assassins. At present, the proclamation extends only to South Carolina. We well know, however, that it will go further, and that almost every Southern State in the Union will be embraced. There are hundreds of weary aching hearts, that have been praying for protection from the United States, against the violators of their hearths and homes, to which this message and proclamation will give strength and courage. To abandon them now would not only be morally infamous, but it would be certain political defeat. And it should be. If the Republican party is not able to protect the loyal citizens of the land, it ought to give place to some party that is able. If the Republican party is so timid over the fear of offending a few malignant rebels who are opposing Union men, that it dare not take the offensive and punish the knaves, then the sooner the Republican party gives place to some party, with a stout, brave, vigorous heart, the better for the country.

But we are rejoiced to see that the Republicans are awaking everywhere to a sense of this great duty. A disposition has been manifested in the House over the message, that shows that the ill timed wrangling and debate over Southern measures, are, among true Republicans, about ended, and that a stern, unflinching discharge of a moral duty will take its place. We find Conservatives and Radicals drawing closer together, and harmonizing in the great object of protection to the United States citizen. The first step has been taken. What may follow we do not yet know—perhaps bloodshed—but, be it what it may, we repeat that the Republican party is in power, that it possesses unlimited resources in arms, men and money, that it owes, and must grant protection to the poorest and humblest citizen within the Union, and that, should it falter, or refuse to exercise its rights and power, even although blood may be shed, it deserves to be set aside for some party with a nobler and braver heart, that dares maintain the rights of every citizen in the land. But as we look back over its grand old record we feel well satisfied that, although there may have been here and there a few unwise concessions and unjust delays, the Republican party will yet fulfil its *whole mission*, and not consent to rest from its labors until the humblest, poorest and lowliest citizen of the land can exercise his rights and privileges and proclaim his loyalty and love for the Union all over the United States without fear, and without danger.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BARNES NOTES. The Gospel, 2 vols. Acts of the Apostles, 1 vol. By Rev. Albert Barnes Author of "Apostles on the Psalms," "Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity." Revised edition. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

The memory of Mr. Barnes will long live in the hearts of Christian people of all Evangelical denominations, not only for the invaluable aid he has rendered to the students in the acquisition of biblical knowledge, but because of his personal labors in the ministry. The first volume of the "Notes on the Gospel" was published nearly forty year ago, and most biblecal students are aware of its excellences. No better evidences of the popularity of these Notes could be given than the simple fact that more than a million copies have been sold, while translations have been made into several languages. There is a purity of style about the writings of Mr. Barnes, a sweet evangelical tone which illustrates the man that he was in his long and useful ministry. Among the last acts of his active life was the revision of his Notes on the New Testament. "Notes on the Gospel," and the "Acts of the Apostles" have just been published, and "Romans" will soon be out.

STEPS UPWARD. By Mrs. Frances Dana Gage, author of "Elsie Magoon," etc. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This volume is written with the sole object to promote the cause of temperance, by one who has written much and well on reform questions. The chief character is cleverly sustained throughout, and is really one that the reader can't help admiring. The story is well told and the *morale* is good.

FAIR FRANCE. Impressions of a Traveler. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc. Published by Harper & Bros. New York.

Few writers equal Mrs. Muloch Craik in felicity of style, and in illustrating an unselfish spirit. This work, like all previous volumes of this charming author, is one of intense interest. Written before the Franco-German war, from impressions when France was beautiful to behold, we are not surprised that it illustrates her genius and ability. Young people will be delighted with this work, as it is an inviting work to read, because it imparts valuable information and is high-toned.

THE CRYPTOGRAM. A novel, by James De Mille, author of the "Dodge Club." Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by E. Miner, Fifth avenue.

The author of this work shows great versatility of style in "Cryptogram," and adds another wreath to his crown. The story is of an interesting type, and one calculated to arrest the attention of the reader at the outset and retain it through out. The illustrations give additional interest to the volume. In serial numbers it attracted many readers, and in book form, it doubtless will have a large circle of readers.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH VINDICATED; and the Sabbath in its Typical Aspect. By Ignatius. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia.

This work is arranged for popular reading, rather than to advance arguments in defence of the Sabbath. It is not wanting in solid incontrovertible arguments, as the Scriptures furnishes abundant evidence that men should "Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy." Readers will find much to admire in the treatment of the subject, and they will be strongly impressed with the vast chain of arguments that may be adduced in the vindication of the Sabbath.

MY STUDY WINDOWS. By James Russell Lowell, A. M., Professor of Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

But few living authors would presume to gather stray essays into a volume, but Lowell could do so with the full consent of his numerous admirers. His charming and pure style is seen throughout the collection, verefied as they are. It illustrates the genius of the author and the high critical culture he has attained in literary circles. Like his late work, "Among my Books," it sparkles with genius. The essay on Abraham Lincoln will command attention for its breadth of thought and generous views.

MEMORIES OF PATMOS: or Some of the Great Words and Visions of the Apocalypse. By J. R. Macduff, D. D. Published by Robert Carters & Brothers, New York.

It is difficult to convey in few words the excellencies of this work, and especially the train of thought so ably presented by the author. It treats of a subject of intense interest to the Christian, and throws important light upon prophetic passages, involving the happiness of all mankind, both saint and sinner. The author shows that he has reached his positions by careful thought and labor, and throughout the entire work there is a rich view of evangelical power that is in accord with every lover of the Lord. We commend the work as one worthy of careful reading.

THE SNOW MAN. A Novel. By George Sand. Translated from the French. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston.

The works of this author have long been before the public, during which they have passed through the severest ordeal of criticism. Much as there might be to commend in conception, style, and otherwise, very many regard the moral tone low in her writings. This novel is among the most attractive, and the publishers have robed it in neat covers.

MOSES THE MAN OF GOD. A Course of Lectures. By the late James Hamilton, D. D., F. L. S. Published by Robt. Carter & Bros., New York.

Dr. Hamilton has handled the grand theme embodied in this course of lectures, with a master hand. They bear the trace of careful thought, and present the virtues and wonderful traits of the great law-giver in a form at once instructive and entertaining. The lamented author was an able expounder of the Word, as these lectures amply demonstrate. They comprise twenty-five sermons or lectures.

By Reginald S. Copleston, B. A., Fellow and Sectionist of St. John's College Oxford, published by J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia.

ÆSCHYLUS. This excellent Series of the Ancient classeics, has received our unqualified recommendations before. We regard it as a capital plan for obtaining a knowledge of these ancient worthies. The volumes are nicely printed and of convenient size.

LONELY LILY. By L. M. C. published by Robert Carter and Brothers, New York.

Little Folks will find this an enjoyable book. It forms one of the "Fireside Library" of this form.

WILLIAM WINSLOW SEATON, of the "National Intelligence." A Biographical Sketch, with passing notices of his Associates and Friends. Published by James R. Osgood & Co. Boston.

This biography is worthy of circulation outside of families and friends, because of its intrinsic merits. The letters form an attractive feature, revealing the inner life of Mr. Seaton, and the high esteem felt towards him by distinguished men. Much valuable information is imparted relative to questions of the day in which these statesmen were prominent actors. It is rarely a biography affords so much satisfaction as this one.

The Perfumery Business in Europe.

There are fifty manufacturing perfumers in London, employing 20 to 100 hands each, and the total production of perfumery in the United Kingdom is estimated at £1,200,000 per annum. In Paris there are, or were before the war, about 100 perfumers, employing together from 3,000 to 3,500 hands. The annual amount of the export trade of perfumers averages from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 of francs, the trade having doubled in twenty five years. It is difficult to estimate the amount of home consumption, but it is at least equal to that of the exports, which gives a probable total product of £1,300,000, or about the same as that of England.

The three principal towns where the manufacture of pomades and oils is carried on are Grasse, Cannes and Nice. From the details furnished by M. Pilar, one of the first manufacturers of Grasse, it appears that there are over one hundred houses engaged in that occupation, and in that of distilling essential oil, materials for which abound in that neighborhood. Out of that number seventy are in Grasse, which may be called the headquarters of the trade. The following are approximate numbers and values of the flowers consumed in that locality for manufacturing purposes:

	Pounds	Worth about.
Orange flowers	1,700,000	£ 32,000
Rose flowers	150,000	30,000
Jasmine flowers	110,000	6,000
Violets	60,000	7,000
Cassie	60,000	10,000
Tuberose	35,000	3,000

The average quantities of the principal articles manufactured are:

	Pounds	Worth about.
Scented pomades and oil	660,000	£ 250,000
Rose water	176,000	5,000
Orange flower water, 1st q.	1,100,000	30,000
Orange flower water, 2d q.	2,200,000	50,000

This does not include the essential oils, of which the list would be too long but some of them are very valuable, such as the Feroli, for instance, which is distilled from orange flowers, and is worth about £10 per pound.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PENNSYLVANIA AS A FRUIT STATE.

In his late annual address before the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society President Hoopes, of West Chester, spoke of Pennsylvania as a fruit State. We quote:

It was found that in the average of fruit crops it was second to none in its ability to raise them, and all that was wanting to give Pennsylvania fruit culture the reputation it was entitled to, was a dissemination of the fruits of successful culture as brought out here. He referred to many of these points; for instance, that discovered by this society, that in strawberries there was a distinct class which throve best in sandy soil, and another in heavy soil. The "Agriculturist," for instance, did best in New Jersey in sand; while such as "Jucunda" and "Triounphe de Gand," which did no good of consequence in New Jersey, were just the kind for many parts of Pennsylvania. The great advantage of Pennsylvania over any other State was in the *superiority* of its fruits. New Jersey, Delaware, or Maryland might produce earlier fruits or cheaper fruits, but this State produced finer fruit, which brought a higher price in market, and thus was as profitable even though land and expenses were higher. He illustrated this by the figures of some one in Chester county, who had made a business of raising grapes and strawberries by artificial means—glass and hot water pipes—the last at an expense of $720, yet the results were highly satisfactory, notwithstanding the competition of the South. Among the crops which had been found profitable, though once thought to be anything but this, he named the pear. One gentleman had planted an orchard of four hundred trees ten years ago, from which he had sold last year one thousand bushels, at two dollars per bushel. They were half warfs and half standards intermingled, the last twenty feet apart and the former set between them. In the peach crop, he thought Delaware would always beat us in early peaches, but in late ones, experiment has shown that Pennsylvania peach culture had been very profitable. The "Smuck" was the variety found best for this purpose, and the "Crawford's Late" the next best.

MAKE A ROLLER.

No farmer should be without a roller. It is invaluable in making the ground hard after the spring grain is sown, thus helping to protect from drouth, and what is better, preparing the ground for the mowing machine, after the grain is cut and the grass grown. A cast-iron roller is the best, but can be made of wood, and if the farmer has leisure, and a suitable tree, he can do it himself, and thus save a few dollars. Take the butt of a white oak (chestnut will answer), cut three feet and a half long, and then on to each end spike an inch-and-a-half plank a foot square. Through these and into each end of the log exactly in the center, bore holes six inches deep. Drive into these holes an iron linch-pin. Now hang the log, either on some sturdy crotches, or otherwise, and then hew it until perfectly round. Take two walnut staddles ten feet long and four inches through the butts. Flatten them on one side. Bore a hole in each to receive the pins at the ends of the roller; bring the little ends sufficiently near for a horse to walk between; flatten the upper sides in front of the roller, and then bolt thereon a food-wide inch and a half or two inch plank, with three bolts in each end. Instead of a whiffle tree, have small irons made, one for each two to hitch the draft chains to, thill, as that in turning, the horse will pull on one side instead of both, and with the further addition of some hold-back irons, your roller is done. When wanted for use put a small boy or girl on the steadiest horse, and it will earn in one day more than the three dollars, at the outside, that it cost to make it, and if always kept under cover will last an ordinary life-time.

WHY ORCHARDS DECAY.

A correspondent of the *Valley Farmer* says orchards have died or become poor from these causes:

1. The exhaustion of the soil from the constant crops of apples; from the blowing away by the wind of the leaves of the tree which nature designed to feed the soil on which the tree stands; by the crops of grass, grain, or roots constantly taken from the same ground and little return of substance to it.

2. Another means of their destruction has been in whipping the trees with poles to remove the apples. And still another cause was the pasturage among them.

3. To restore them—if any were left worth restoring—man must cease to crop the ground under them, and must manure them with vegetable mould, decaying leaves, lime, wood ashes and salt. A compost formed of these substances would be excellent; or one formed in part by soap-suds and refuse slops, chip dirt, turf, etc., well rotted.

Then trim off all dead limbs and those that cross and gall each other, and of all suckers that feed upon trunk or limbs, not necessary for a crop.

HOW PLANTS THRIVE BEST.

Plants thrive better in double flower-pots than in single ones; that is, if the pot containing the plant is placed inside a larger one with earth between the two. The outer pot prevents the sun from striking with too great force on the inner one, and thus keeps the plant moist, and secures for its roots a more even temperature. Flower-pots containing plants may be kept in boxes, the interstices between the pots being filled with saw-dust. This arrangement is valuable in the heat of summer, for the box shades the pots from the rays of the sun and saw-dust retains moisture around the plants.

A PERFECT HORSE.

One who is considered as authority in horse matters, states that a perfect horse is one about fifteen and a half or sixteen hands high; a lengthy, arched neck, sharp pointed ears; large full hazel eyes; broad between them; not too long a face, but a straight one; a large open nostril; a strong under jaw to masticate his food well; a good round body; a big full chest; large around the girth, denoting plenty of lung power; thin withers, and an animal standing erect on his fore legs. Such animals it should be the object of breeders to produce, and this requires both judgment and care.

A Trousseau in Court.

One hundred and fifty-five pounds five shillings sterling is rather a large sum to pay for a wedding outfit, especially for the daughter of a country parson, whose income is £260 a year, and whose outgoings has to be divided among ten children. Rev. Henry Cleveland, rector of Romaldkirk, in Yorkshire, was astonished lately on receiving a bill demanding this formidable sum for his daughter's *trousseau*, which *trousseau* had been ordered without his knowledge, and had gone to India with his daughter and her husband some weeks before. He had indeed known of his daughter's marriage, and seen the gorgeous apparel in which she took upon herself the solemn responsibilities of the wife of a Captain in the Royal Artillery, for, as he says, he told her at the time that it was ridiculous and more "fitted for a Duke's daughter than the daughter of a country parson," but he knew nothing of Mr. Whiteley, who sent up the goods from London on the daughter's order. He replied to that gentleman's bill that he was perfectly astonished" at its dimension, and that his daughter "chose to forget," and the man of dry goods "seemed not to be aware," that she was one of the ten children of a country parson. It was indeed a hard case, but the property had been sent, consisting of a large variety of merchandise, among other things, twelve silk dresses and a wedding veil "particularly long, as she was so very tall, being five feet ten inches," and the tradesman wanted his pay. He got it, too, with the aid of a jury with his peers, but it gave the parson a text on which he will probably have no heart to preach. We leave the moral for our young lady readers to draw for themselves.

A Nobleman in Trouble.

A sad incident occurred a few weeks ago at one of the Emperor of Russia's hunting parties, the explanation of which has only just been made public. The bear had passed and escaped into a thicket and the sport for a time seemed to be at an end, when a shot was fired, and Mr. Skariaton, one of the huntsmen, fell mortally wounded. It was thought at first that he had died by his own hand; but on the body being examined, it appeared that he had been struck by an explosive bullet, and the only person who fired explosive bullets was Count Versen, also an official member of the hunt. Count Versen, at the last moment, confessed that it was he who accidently had fired the fatal shot; and it was proven before the commission of inquiry that he had asked one of the under-keepers to take the blame on himself, promising, that if he would do so, to give him a large sum of money and to insure his acquittal. The commission of inquiry found Count Versen guilty of culpable negligence; and on their report being submitted to the Emperor, he wrote upon it that Count Versen was especially to blame for having so long delayed his confession; but that in consideration of his fifty years service, he was to be punished only by being relieved of all official duties.

The California Experiment in Tea Culture.

Several thousand tea plants were received in San Francisco last year from Japan, and after lying in store for some time were set out on a plantation on Mr. Brannan's estate at Calistoga. The plants had been so long out of their native earth, and were in such condition when received at Calistoga that it was doubtful whether any of them would live. About ten or fifteen per cent, however, put forth leaves, and will probably grow in time into respectable tea shrubs, though not at present in a thrifty condition. At the same time a quantity of Japanese tea seed was received and planted out in the same locality.

The seeds all germinated and the young plants appear so thrifty that no doubt is now entertained of the success of the experiment, and Mr. Perkins, who has the matter in charge having recently received a fresh supply of several hundred pounds of seed, is now engaged in planting them. Mr. Brannan having renewed his lease, and made arrangements for starting a tea plantation on an extensive scale. California tea may in a few years become a staple article in the markets of the United States, and ultimately rank in importance with grain crops, and the products of vineands and orchards.

WHAT BURNS OFFERS THE PUBLIC.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., corner Penn and Sixth streets, has one of the most complete drug and perfumery stores in the two cities, and his stock is always fresh and serviceable. He has now in store a full supply of St. Louis Michigan water, Hathom Congress Water, and High Rock Congress Water, together with a superior assortment of fine toilet articles and perfumery in great variety. He has also a very desirable stock of English and Scotch ales and pure liquors for medicinal purposes. Crown Jewels and Golden Drops are only sold by Burns & Co., corner Penn and Sixth streets.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficacy of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopeia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such a term would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

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SAVE FUEL,
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STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTING GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is nearly—nearly the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual* saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BAINES, corner of 30 avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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Spring Dress Goods,
In beautiful Poplin Plaids.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Silks.
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New Cashmeres and Jeans.
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No. 21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have now opened their Spring Stock, consisting of the most celebrated makes of American, English and French Fabrics, in
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Of all kinds, comprising Bows and Scarfs, in great variety of styles and colors.
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All new styles Paper Collars.
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A very large stock in all the above lines. Goods sent by express free of charge.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated. Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, dimness of sight, aversion to society, unmindfulness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with those or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaints, should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, Prurita, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice.

The Doctor publishes a medical pamphlet of fifty pages that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases that can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Every sentence contains instruction to the afflicted, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines sent to be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 396 PENN STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Spring Shawls & Skirts,
White Goods,
Closed Shirt Fronts.
AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Flowers,
HATS AND BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
Of all Kinds and the Latest Novelties.
Rich Chene Broads Sash Ribbons,
Plain Sash Ribbons, all colors.
Gros Grain and Fancy Neck and Bow Ribbons.
Lace and Linen Pointed Collars.
Linen and P. K. Aprons.
Laces and Embroideries.
Satchels—a job lot very cheap.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, etc.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,
31 Fifth Avenue,
Have just received the largest and most complete stock of
Ladies', Misses and Children's
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
OF ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN THE CITY.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
GENTS' AND BOYS'
Calf Boots, Gaiters and Balmorals,
Or Best New York manufacture, which are equal to any custom made, and which are selling at
LOW PRICES.
At 31 Fifth Avenue.
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BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

500 BUSH. PRIME LAKE SHORE
PEACH BLOW POTATOES.
22 BBLS. CHOICE TURNIPS.
FRESH ROLL BUTTER AND EGGS.
Received daily and for sale by
A. T. CANFIELD,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT.
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ELABORATELY FINISHED and HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES,
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment

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James T. Brady & Co.,

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FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1881	112¾	113¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110½	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¼	110½
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6s	113¼	113¾
Gold	111¼	110½
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	94¾
Erie	92¾	92¾
Erie pref	79½	79
Reading	102¾	102¾
Lake Shore	100¾	99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	112¾	114
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
Chicago & N. W.	85	85¼
Do. Preferred	90¾	95¾
Ms. Paul. Common	69¾	70¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	57	56¾
Do. Preferred	78	78
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜	48
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	75¾	75¾
Adams Express	71⅞	72
U. S. Express	46	46

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65 110¾
6-18s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67 110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68 110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	U. P. R. 1st 90¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	U. P. R. 6s 95¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics 113¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 24, 1871.

Gold dull and steady, and all business at 10¾@11; sales were made at from 1⅛ to 4 per cent. Clearances $17,000,000. Governments dull and lower. Stock market irregular. Western Union Telegraph and Ohio & Mississippi being weak and the remainder less steady. The principal dealings have been in New York Central, Erie, Reading, Lake Shore, Ohio and Rock Island. Money very easy at 4@5 per cent. State securities dull.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Government sales—Coupons, 1881, none; 5-20's, '62, 112¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 111¾; do new, 110¾; 67, 110¾; '68, 110½; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6s, 113½; Pacific Mail, 43¾@43¾; Western Union Telegraph, 75¾@75¾; New York Central, 95¾@95¾; Erie, 92¾@92¾; Reading, 102¾@102¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 113; Northwestern, 85¾; preferred 90¾; Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Terre Haute, 29; preferred 79½; Wabash 56¾; preferred 78; Ft. Wayne 95¾; Terre Haute 29; preferred 55; Chicago and Alton 119; preferred 135; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾; C. C. & C. 84¾; Baltimore & Ohio 155¾; Lake Shore 100; Illinois Central 134.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand for good sound apples, and the supply of this kind is pretty well reduced, while of unsound the market is well supplied and they are hard to sell at any price. The former may be quoted at $4.00@4.50 per bbl and the latter from $1 up to $3, according to condition.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts: Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—The supply of strictly prime fresh butter is light and it may be quoted at 30—choice at 31@33. There is plenty of common and medium and but little inquiry for it.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BEANS—$1.50@2.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sale of 30 bales good at 6¾ cts.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged: New York Goshe 18 cts. CORNMEAL at 85@90 cts per bu

CARBON Oil pathy with th quote standa

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[illegible] 5 @ 8½

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[illegible] par.

ticularly prime haives, is very much reduced and we now quote at 18@1. Quarters, 10@ 10¾. Apples, 6@8 cts, as to quality. Blackberries, 13@15.

EGGS—There is a fair demand but with continued liberal receipts prices are barely maintained. We were reported sales Tuesday at 14@15. Some parties are holding for better prices, and if the weather should turn cool their expectations may be realized; for present, however, the supply is large and considerably in excess of the demand.

FEATHERS—We have sorted sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the flour market, either as regards demand or prices. The situation at present is unfavorable for dealers, as in the present condition of affairs there is little or no margin. We continue to quote at $6.75@7 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota lakes; good flour; $6.50@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, for small lots, in store, $6.00.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue meagre, and the supply in the hands of dealers is pretty well reduced; the sales during the week in the aggregate have been larger than usual, and we were cognizant of several car loads having been taken out of this market. We continue to quote at $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white; as yet the bulk of the sales have been at a shade under our outside quotations, and so far as we know none of our mills have paid over $1.43 for red. Oats stead y but unchanged; 55@56 buying and 57@58 selling—small lots, 60. Corn is in demand but unchanged; may be quoted at 70@72 on wharf and track; for mixed to prime yellow. Rye is quiet and unchanged, $1.05@1.06. Barley without quotable change, 80@85 for spring, and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—There is a steady demand for Sugars and Coffees, without, however, any quotable change in prices. New Orleans Molasses a shade lower in New York, particularly the medium grades; in this market the strictly prime held firmly at full prices. Syrups are reported rather dull, but this is usually the case at this season of the year.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 23; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DUTCH—White Honey, 65; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 62; other grades, 55@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10@11¾; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugar, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 75cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90c; fair, 60@75c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9@9½; prime, 9c; good, 8½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 11c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11½@12 cents. Prunes, 10@c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$4.00@5.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@ 6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (at weights) 10½@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7½@8; green salted kip 14@15; dry flint 18@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $4.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.00@ 1.70 in tin gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—We can report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.00@1.80; Bran, $1.10@1.20; Second, $1.30@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, we will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—May be quoted at $4@6 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Onion sets, $5.00@ 5.50 per bushel

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.00@1.10, and Linseed at 86@96.

PROVISIONS—Lower and prices lower. Plain shoulders, 9½c; Sugar Cured do, 10½@ 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 12; Clear do, 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾@15¾. Lard, 12½@12¾ in tcs, and 13¾@13¾ in kegs. Country Lard, 11@12c. Mess Pork, $22. Dried Beef, 19.

PEANUTS—8¾@9 cts.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the receipts are increasing, there is is no accumulation and prices are maintained; sales in store at $1.75@1.80 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore Peach Blows. Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is a shade easier under the influence of the advices from the west, though there is no change to make in quotations here, at $2.25@2.50 per bushel. Timothy Seed at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed at $2.18@2.20.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3½@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9¾; Dobbins, 10½; Kitchen Crystal, 9½; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 5¼@5½.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

Crude was firmer to-day and a shade higher, as compared with yesterday, and this too, in the face of a still further decline in refined. Dispatches from New York report sales at lower figures than have yet been reached, and even at the decline, market weak and neglected. There is but little confidence here in this last upward turn in Crude; the general impression is that it will soon re-act again, and this evening the advices from the Creek pointed in that direction.

REFINED.

Dull and weak. Following are the nominal quotations: March, 23½; April, 24; May, 24¾; June, 25¼; July, 25½; March until July, 25 buyer until July, 25.

CRUDE.

Sales, 1,000 seller April at 10¾, against 10¾ yesterday; and 1,000 seller May to December at 10½; and 2,000 spot, on lower creek—settlement of contracts—at $4.05.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W 1312, account H McKey; Penn O W 520, account Duncan & Young; Soho O W 468, account same; Fairview O W 522, account Bates & G; Aladdin O W 154, account Thomas Chess; Brilliant O W 74, account Marshall; Standard O W 160, account Jas Wilkins.

Total ..... 3,295 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bly & Co., 50 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 150 bbls refined oil to Waring, K Ralston & W, 421 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Chas. T. Place, 50 bbls paraffine to Stevenson Bro., Phila.

Total ..... 521 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

J. W. Riter, 105 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

J. W. C. Tweddle 236 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 150 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 626 bbls ref. to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 465 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 262 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total bbls shipped ..... 2,017.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 24, 1871.

The operations in crude irons this week have been large unusually so, and the market is strong and considerably excited, and prices have still further advanced. Good standard forge (mill) irons may now be fairly quoted at $45, an advance of $5 per ton, since the 1st of January. Foundry irons and Blooms are also more inquired for and higher, though the sales have not been large. Following is a detailed report of the sales for the week:

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Mottled and Gray ..... $32 50 4 mos
400 " Gray Forge ..... P. T.
400 " Gray Mottled Forge ..... 35.00 4 mos
500 " Gray Neutral Forge ..... 34.50 4 mos
20 " R. No. 1 Foundry Extra ..... 37.00 4 mos
400 " No. 1 Forge ..... 30.00 4 mos
400 " No. 3 Forge to arrive ..... 35.00 4 mos

BLOOMS.

600 tons Steel Billetts ..... $82.50 time
Blooms ..... P. T.

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100 tons Close Gray Medium Forge to arrive ..... $34.00 4 mos
100 " Close Gray Medium Forge to arrive ..... 34.50 5 mos
35 " Close Gray Medium Forge to arrive ..... 35.00 6 mos
250 " Good Gray Forge to arrive ..... 35.00 4 mos
500 " " " " ..... 35.00 5 mos
300 " " " " ..... 35.00 6 mos
340 " " " " ..... 34.00 cash
600 " " " in lots ..... 35.00 4 mos
500 " Neutral Mixture with Native ore Gray Forge ..... 35.00 4 mos
500 " Open Gray Red Short Forge, to arrive ..... 35.00 4 mos
800 " Open in lots to arrive ..... 35.00 4 mos
400 " " " " ..... 35.00 4 mos
100 " Mottled Forge at Furnace ..... 34.50 6 mos
100 " " to arrive ..... 34.00 6 mos
400 " Good Gray Forge at Fur ..... 33.50 4 mos
100 " White and Mottled at Fur ..... 33.50 6 mos
200 " Gray Forge, from Yard ..... 33.75 cash
200 " " " ..... 33.50 4 mos
70 " Inferior ..... 31.50 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons No. 1 Foundry ..... $39.00 4 mos
50 " No. 2 " ..... 37.00 4 mos
100 " " " ..... 39.50 4 mos
150 " Close Gray Forge ..... 36.00 6 mos
100 " L. S. No. 2 Forge ..... 40.00 4 mos
200 " " " ..... 40.00 4 mos
200 " " No. 1 Open Gray ..... 42.50 4 mos
100 " Neutral Mixture Forge ..... 42.00 4 mos
75 " Close H. R. Forge ..... 35.00 5 mos
1,000 " A Fancy Steel Iron on private terms

[By A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 24 12 M.—Crude 13½c; refined, 24c March; 24¼@24¾c April 24@24¼c May 24¾c; June 25¼c; July 25¾c.

5:45 P. M.—March 23¾c; April 25c; May 24¾c; June 25¼c; July 25¾c; crude 13½c.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and lower; refined 23¾@23¾c; 2,500 bbls reported sold at 23¾c; last evening crude nominally 13½@14c. Refined steady; no transactions.

PARKERS, March 24.—1:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; can't quote prices.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 24, 1:30, P. M.—Market very dull—nothing doing; $4 bid; sales at $4.

HOUSEVILLE, March 24, 1:30, P. M.—Market firm; considerable inquiry; sales at $4.41.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 24, 1:30 P. M.—Market quiet at $3.75.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 24, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring dull and declined 3@ 3½; $1.25¾@1.25¾; this P. M.; quiet at $1.25.

CORN—No. 2 mixed unsettled, ¾c lower, closed 51¾c this afternoon, dull.

OATS—Closed 41¾c cash; 41¾c seller May.

DRY SALTED MEATS—Quiet; shoulders 7c; rough sides and short ribs 9c; short clear 9½@9¾c.

HOGS—Dull $6.00@6.75.

CATTLE—Firm.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 242.

SHIPMENTS—1,000.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton dull and unsettled; middling upland 15¾c. Flour dull but unchanged; superfine western State $6@6.50; common to good extra $6.60@6.80; good to choice $6.75@7.35; White western extra $7.35@ 7.80; Ohio extra $6.75@7.50; St. Louis $8.65@ 9.75; Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91@91¼c. Wheat drooping; new spring $1.58@1.61; red and amber $1.70@ 1.72. Barley and malt dull. Corn 1@2c lower; bulk closed dull; mixed western 84@85c; yellow western and Jersey 86@87c. Oats dull but unchanged; western and Canada 66@70c. Hay steady at 90 shipping at $1.25@1.45; retail. Hops quiet. Coffee dull and drooping; Rio 15@ 16c. Sugar dull and drooping; Cuba 9@9½c; Molasses quiet; New Orleans 60@65c. Rice dull and unchanged. Crude petroleum 18¾c. Refined quiet and unchanged. Tallow steady. Mess pork, new $21; prime $18@18.50; mess pork, new $18.50@19.00; old $19. Beef dull; mess 10@15; extra 15@16; India mess 24@25c; prime mess 27@28c; India beef 33@35c. Cut meats heavy; hams 12@13c; shoulders 8½c; middles dull. Lard dull; prime steam 8@8¾c; kettle dried 12¾c. May 12¾@12¾c. Sugar declined; western 11@11½c; Muscovado 8¾@ 9¾c. Cheese dull and unchanged. 12@16c.

Latest—Flour dull at $6.95@8.95 for shipping extras. Wheat dull; red and amber $1.68@ 1.72. Rye $1.00@1.10. Corn dull; mixed western 84@88½c. Beef prime mess 26@28c. Lard quiet; at 12¾c; bid for May. Eggs steady; fresh 16½@18c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Trade with jobbers is very active and with agents only moderately so; low standard and brown sheetings are lower. The great feature which took trade by surprise was the reduction in the price of Garner's prints to 9 cents. The agents of the Atlantic brown sheetings have finally broken the price of their goods viz: A, 12½c; H, 12c; P, 11½c; Lawrence, 10c; Pacific extra 12c; Appleton A. are down to 12¾c; Indian head A 12¾c; Adriatic 22c; Wachusett 12c; Cabot A, 11c; Great Falls E 12c; Cumberland checks 12½c; 15½c; Hamilton B. T. ticks 20c; D. do 16c; stripes H. S. 18c; 8 inc; Denims 23c; Woodberry cambrics 18c; Ellerton's 16c. It is thought this break in the prices of these staples will be followed by others.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cattle; there were 1,500 head received to-day, making over 6,000 this week; prices are ¼c lower; a few of the lots are not selling, still the market is not very weak; a drove of 140 Illinois steers, fat, 6¾ cwt, are selling at 13¾@15½c; 50 of 1,250 pounds, cross, 13c, 95 pounds per cwt; a car of Ohio Indians, 1,000 pounds live, at $75. some coarse bulls at 8½@12; no very choice cattle sold; 12 more cars due to-morrow. Sheep coming in good; but one car of 91,000 for this week; such free arrivals lower the rates another ¼c, fattest car of 123 lb Pennsylvania sold at 8¾c; car of 75 lb Michigan at 7½c; car of very poor 66 lb Illinois at 6¾c; car of clipped Ohio 80 lbs at 5½c. Hogs; receipts heavy, 1,200, making 10,000 this week; so the prices continue to decline; five are worth 8¾ @8¾c; one lot of 167 lb Michigan sold at 8¾c. Dressed are worth 10@10½c.

BUFFALO, March 24.—Cattle market animated, and all offering readily disposed of at full advance of prices quoted yesterday; supply, 544 cars, against 324 same day last week, was short of the demand; sales of 323 head Illinois steers, ranging from Live to 1,235 lbs, at $6.75@7.35; 45 Michigan oxen, 1,425 to 1,550, $6@7.50; 83 Canada steers, 1,060 to 1,363 lbs, $6.87½@7.25, and 21 Illinois $90 per head. Milch cows dull and selling at $40@60 for common to fair. Sheep; falling off in prices; supply entirely receiving; sales were made of 956 Ohio, ranging from 80 to 99 lbs, at $5.75@6.05; 95 Michigan, averaging 75 lbs, $5.62½, and 100 Illinois steers, ranging from 1,150

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Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, March 25, 1871.

Gold dull and steady at 110¼@110⅛; 11[illegible] Trade at from 1 to 2 per cent. Clearings [illegible],000,000. Exports to-day $461,000; imports for the week $1,531,575. Government bonds strong and higher and in sympathy with the advance in foreign markets. The volume of business has been above the average amount. The market closed strong. Stocks opened steady and rather dull until noon when they became strong and active; the principal features being Lake Shore and Indiana Central. The latter sold up to 23¾; Erie advanced to 21. The remainder of the list steady, and in spite of the unfavorable bank statement show no signs of weakness; following are the changes: Reported December $4,500,084 in specie; December $3,046,738 in legal tender; December $430,237 in deposits; December $5,771,341 in circulation; December $21,817. Money easy three to five per cent. State securities dull and rejected.

Sterling exchange 9¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 112¾; 1864, 111¾; 1865, 112; 1865, 107½; 107¾; 5s, 111; 10-40's, 108¾; currency 6s, 123½.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 91¾; Tennessee, old 63¾, new 63¾; Virginia, new 66, old 67¾; North Carolina, 41¾, new 28.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph 57½; Quicksilver 19¼; Mariposa 5¾; do pref. 19¾; Adams Express 72; Wells Fargo do 40¾; American Merchants Union do 6½; U. S. Express 43¾; Pacific Mail 91½; Boston scrip 92; Erie 20¾; do preferred 42; Harlem 129; do preferred 129; Reading 102¾; Michigan Central 118½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91; Chicago & Northwestern 86¾; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 114¾; New Jersey Central 105; St. Paul 37¾; do preferred 58; Fort Wayne 95¾; Ohio & Mississippi 30¾; do preferred 76¾; Fort Wayne 95¾; Terre Haute 29¾; do preferred 54; Chicago & Alton 114; do preferred 118½; Ohio & Mississippi 30¾; C. C. & C. 84¾; B. & O. 150¾; Lake Shore 100¾; Illinois Central 134.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1867	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 10-40	108¾	Cy. Pacifics	113½

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871.

APPLES—There is a moderate demand for good sound apples, and the supply of this kind is by no means large; we continue to quote at $4@4.50 per bbl—choice, $5.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 7@8 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Is quiet and unchanged. Prime to choice is in demand and may be quoted at 30@32 while common and medium is dull and in good supply.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 28@30 cts.

BEANS—The demand is fair but quotations cannot be fairly given above $1.50@2.00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; sale of 30 bales good at 9¾ cts.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm but unchanged; New York Goshen, 18¾@19; Ohio Goshen, 17¾ @18 cts.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90cts per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is weak and lower in sympathy with the decline in crude. We now quote standard brands at 22—small lots at the usual advance.

CANDLES—Quoted at 12 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3¾, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@17 per bbl, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—There seems to be less inquiry for Peaches but with a limited stock prices are fully sustained; halves, 13@14; quarters, 10@10¾; apples, 6@6¾; Blackberries, 12@13.

EGGS—The demand, if anything, seems to be improving somewhat, though there is no falling off in the receipts and no change to make in quotations, 14@15. Some dealers are holding for better prices, but until there is a material falling off in the receipts, it is not likely that their expectations will be realized.

FEATHERS—Reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 75; may be quoted at 80 in small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of anything especially new or important. We continue to quote at $5.75@7 for good spring extras; $7@8 for choice Minnesota bakers' flour; $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat; and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, for small lots, is worth $6.00.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat is steady with a demand fully up to the supply but unchanged; $1.40@1.45 for fair to prime red and $1.50@1.55 for white. We hear it reported that some of the mills have contracted for red wheat in Ohio that will cost fully $1.50 delivered here; this seems a little strange in view of the fact that the millers do not want to pay even $1.45 to dealers here. Oats, quiet but steady and unchanged; 50@56, bulking at 54@56 selling—we are reported 3 cars at 57; small sales, in store, at 60. The receipts have been comparatively large during the week which has just closed, but as yet there is no accumulation of stock. Corn is in steady demand but without quotable change; sales, in bulk, at 70 and sacked at 72@73, that is, for round lots. Rye is reported less active but not quotably lower; $1.05@1.06. Barley is dull and somewhat neglected but nominally unchanged; 80 @85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The market is fairly active and prices firm. Sugars have advanced ¼ in the east and are held very firmly, and as the stock is reported short of last year, a further advance is anticipated. Coffee is quiet at quotations. Rice, Syrups, Molasses, and other staple groceries are regarded as the whole of the

Tailing quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 65; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; Loverings, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¾; prime, 10¾ good, 10; fully fair, 9¾; Portland Sugars 10¾ good, 10; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¾. Japan Sugars, 9¾; good, 9¾; fair, 9¾; Refined Sugars—Hard Sugars, 15¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, Yellow 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Imperial Fancy, $1 60; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong Fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c; Japan Fancy, $1; good, 80c; fair, 70c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9½c; prime, 9c; good, 8¼c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 55c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11@12 cents. Prunes, 12½c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $12@13. Held, on wharf, $14@15.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 25@30 cts.

HOMINY—$3.00@3.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@ 6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18 Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.50 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MAPLE SYRUP—May be quoted at $1.70@ 1.75 in gallon jugs.

MILL FEED—We can report an improved demand but there is no change in prices; Middlings, $1.00@1.05; Brown Stuff, $1.00@1.10; Shorts, $1.30@1.50, that is in a jobbing way. Round lots, of course, will not bring these prices.

ONIONS—May be quoted at $4@5 per bbl, as to quality and condition. Onion sets, $5.00@ 5.50 per bushel.

OILS—No 1 Lard Oil quoted at $1.08@1.10, and Linseed at 95@96.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 9½c; Sugar Cured do, 10¾; Ribbed Sides, 12; Sugar Cured 13; Sugar Cured Hams, 15c. Lard, 12¾ in tes and 13¾ in buckets and kegs. Country lard, 11@12c. Dried Beef, 19.

PEANUTS—$3.50@3 cts.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the receipts are increasing, there is is no accumulation and prices are maintained; sales in store at $1.35@1.40 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore Peach Blows. Prime Jersey Sweets, $5 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues dull and drooping in the west and while it is easier here, there is no quotable change in prices, $7.25@7.50. Timothy Seed is reported unchanged at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed is in demand and the receipts continue very meagre; may be quoted at $2.35@2.40.

SOAPS—Rosin, 3¾@5 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 9; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 7½; Robbins, 8½; Kitchen Crystal, 10; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is quiet and may be fairly quoted above 8@8¾.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull and declined 1c; No. 1 white Michigan $1.60; amber Michigan $1.44; No. 1 red $1.46; No. 2 $1.43; No. 2 amber red and No. 3 amber Illinois $1.36. Corn declined 1c; high mixed 60½c; low 59½c, closing 59c; yellow and white 62. Oats dull. Rye $1.07. Seed—No. 1, $6.00; Mich. gan 50¼c. Clover seed nominal; offered at 6c, without buyers.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871.

The Crude market was very dull and a little prices dropped pretty sharply; but yesterday panicky during the early part of the week and and to-day a stronger feeling was developed, and an effort is being made to prevent any further decline and, if possible, to establish an advance. The general impression here is, that crude must go lower, and this is based on the fact that refined is lower now than it has been any time this year, and furthermore, there does not seem to be much inquiry for it. As we have repeatedly noted, there is no effort being made here to "bear" the market, and the reason for refiners insisting on lower prices for crude is because there is no reasonable prospect for any improvement in the price of refined; it is conceded that they cannot buy crude and sell refined without incurring a loss, and consequently, as there is no indication of an appreciation in the latter, they insist, and with too very properly, that there must be a depreciation in the former. The majority of the refiners are so situated at the present time that they would just as soon pay 85 as 90 cents for crude, providing the refined market would justify it.

Receipts for the week, 9,121; last week, 5,314; January 1st to date, 142,202; same time last year, 187,495. Exports refined this week, 101,625; last week, 7,575; January 1st to date, 101,564; same time last year, 90,534. Sales this week, 24,600 bbls crude; 5,500 refined; last week, 10,000 crude; 500 refined.

CRUDE.

Not a sale reported—prices as compared with yesterday nominally unchanged. Spot, 10¾@10½; seller April, 10¾@10¾; buyer until July, 11¼; seller, same time, 10¾. Oil City and creek, seller all year quoted at $4.10, but it was difficult to find buyers at this figure.

REFINED.

Dull and weak, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations. Antwerp is reported off a franc, and the advices from both Philadelphia and New York continue unfavorable.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Lockhart, F. & Co. 74 bbls; Standard Oil Works 20, account J Wilkinson; same 362, account J B Barbour; Forsyth Ref 468, account same Citizens Oil Works 234, account W Stewart; Anchor O W 467, account Bates & G; Tarentum O W 154, account P Hutchinson; Peerless O W 776, account Duncan & Y; Penn O W 160, account same; Brilliant O W 930, account Bates & G; H W C Tweddle 74, account T Cress.

Total.....3,874 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

Brunn & Wagner 262 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro., 386 bbls refined oil to Warden F. & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 514 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 471 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. W Riter, 156 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Citizens' Oil Co., 101 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total bbls shipped.....2,063.

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 310 bbls refined oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

[By H. & A. Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—12 M.—Crude bbls; refined, March 25½; April 24c; May 24¾; June 25¼ asked; July 25¾.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—2 P. M.—Crude 13½c; refined, March 25½; April 24c asked; May 24¾c asked; June 25¼ asked; July 25¾ asked.

NEW YORK, March 25, 12:30 P. M.—Market dull and unchanged in prices and prospects, crude nominal; 13¾@14c. Refined 24½@25½c.

3 P. M.—Market quiet and prices unchanged. Crude 13¾c. Refined 25c.

BRADY'S BEND, March 25.—The James Well No. 2 made a big flow early this morning, and overran the tanks and caught Bro. Three wells are now burning. About 1,400 bbls. oil in the tanks now which can be shipped.

OIL CITY, March 25, 1 P. M.—Market quiet; $4.55@4.60. No transactions. Weather clear and warm.

TIDIOUTE, March 25.—Market quiet and unchanged at about $4.

TITUSVILLE, March 25—11 A. M.—Market very dull and nothing doing; buyers are offering $4.05.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, SATURDAY, March 25, 1871.

CATTLE.

The receipts of the week were up to the usual average, but the number of cattle on sale was unusually small, and with an improved demand and favorable advices from the east, the market was strong, and compared with last week, prices have advanced from 3@5c per cwt. A good many changes changed hands during the week, at from 7@7½ one at 7¾, and another still, of extra fat steers averaging 1,490 lbs, at 8¼. Two weeks ago this last named bunch of cattle would not have brought over 7¾ cts. The dealers, however, are inclined to think that the advance has been too rapid to be healthy, and that there will be a reaction within the next week or two. Following is a full report of the sales since the date of our last report, on Wednesday.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Holmes, L & Co. sold for:			
Walker to Wall	19	19,320	6 00
McFadden to Hull	1	1,110	6 50
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Herr to Kleinman & A	45	21,850	7 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Willard to Kleinman	16	18,500	6 50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
McCallister to Lawshe	13	17,430	7 00
Voter to Seeman	7	9,485	
Voter to Lansberg	14	20,310	8 12
Klemen to Allerion & S	17	21,660	7 50
Sisney to Kleinman	2	3,380	7 00
SHEEP.			

At the date of our last report, on Wednesday, the Sheep market was a little shaky and the general impression then was that the bottom was about to fall out. The expectations then entertained have not been realized. With an improved demand, prices have been sustained, notwithstanding the largely increased receipts. We coled the sales may be quoted at 6@7 cts, and clipped at 4@6. H. Eisman reports having bought about 4; car loads, for shipment to New York, at 6¼@7 for woolled and 4½@5 for clipped.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Black & Erisman	1 0	7,860	6 00
Kyser to Erisman	457	42,050	6 60
Webb to Hoffman	67	7,960	6 40
Fleming to Erisman	358	30,240	6 40
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Hall to Erisman	90	8,100	6 25
Case to	187	17,220	5 75
McTaggart to Davis	52	4,990	5 90
Eady to Davis	224	18,450	6 50
Kerwin to Pearce	360	28,770	6 50
" " "	180	14,880	6 40
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Neff to Erisman	178	19,810	6 00
" "	181	18,210	6 15
Gledhill to Davis	21	1,890	6 00
Cameron to Davis	21	1,510	6 00
Randles to Hill	24	1,700	4 25
" " "	110	9,350	6 00
" " "	93	6,620	4 25
Layton to Pearce	183	15,320	6 60
Reed to Burke	166	16,740	6 00
HOGS.			

The Hog market, since the date of our last report, on Wednesday, has been very dull and, with increased receipts, prices have dropped fully ¾ a cent per pound. The prime Philadelphia hogs cannot be quoted above 8 cts, against sales in the early part of the week at 8.50 and even 8.65. The New York buyers have been out of the market during the past couple of days.

	No.	Wght.	Price.
Hedges & Taylor sold for:			
Roth to Imhoff & Co.*	19	5,620	7 50
Reynolds to Imhoff & Co	64	12,220	7 50
Stoutemyer to Imhoff & Co	32	6,320	7 50
" " "	42	8,260	7 50
Taylor, F & Co to Imhoff & Co	48	11,040	8 12
" " " Reynolds	57	11,40	7 50
Calhoun to Imhoff & Co	183	37,130	7 50
" " Roth	116	19,040	7 50
Keener " "	116	19,040	7 50
Hazlewood & Blackstock sold for:			
Kerwin to Davis	95	23,420	7 65
Early to Gillett	12	2,060	7 60
Smith, Watson & Briggs sold for:			
Gledhill to Keys	87	14,880	7 25
Cameron to Keys	55	7,410	7 12

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—In fair demand but at lower rates early; closing quiet; spring $1.34¾ cash; $1.34¾ seller April; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Declined 2@3c per bu; No 2 mixed 45¾@45¾c cash; 45¾c seller April 55¾@55¾c seller May; this afternoon dull 51¾@51¾c cash and seller April, 55¾@55¾c seller May.

OATS—Declined 2@3c; No 2 48c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet at 88c.

BARLEY—Firm; No. 2 $1 05.

HIGHWINES—Dull and easier; 80½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, higher and more active.

MESS PORK—$19.87½@20.00 cash; $20.37 seller May.

LARD—11¾@11¾c cash; 12c May.

HOGS—Live steady and a shade firmer at $6.00@6.75.

CATTLE—Active; $4.75@7.35.

RECEIPTS—Hogs 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—2,085.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Cotton: demand active and advanced; middling upland 15¾c. Flour declined; superfine Western and State $6; common to good extra Western $6.05@6.20; good to choice $6.25@7.25; White Wheat extra $7.40@7.75; Ohio extras $6.90@7.40; St. Louis $6.80 @9. Rye flour quiet. Cornmeal quiet. Western $1.60. Whisky dull at 91@91½c. Wheat dull and a shade lower; new spring $1.56¾@1.60; red winter $1.61@1.71. Rye quiet. Barley and malt dull. Corn declined; mixed Western 81@84c. Oats declined; Western and Ohio 57@60c. Hay steady. Hops firm; State 80@1c; Western 65@ 9c. Leather dull at 27@30c; Orinoco 29@29c. Wool: fine domestic 46@48c; fleece 50@55c; unwashed 28@33c; California 22@27½c. Coffee firm; sales 600 sacks on private terms. Sugar firm; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses—New Orleans 65@70c. Rice 6¾@8½c. Petroleum—Crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 23¾c. Mess pork firmer; new $21 25; prime pork $18@18 50; prime mess new $19@19 50; for May; June $21 25. Beef dull; mess $10@15, extra $15@17 50; hams 24@ 26c. Prime mess $27@28. India $28@30. Cut meats—Hams nominal; 12@16c; shoulders 8@9c. Middles firmer. Lard firmer; prime steam 12½ @12¾c; kettle dried 12¾c; April 12¾@12¾c; May 12¾@12¾c; July 13@13c. Butter 25@42c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake $21@24; do. U. S. $23@26; bar $25. Butter dragging; western 12@16c. State 25@42c.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake $21@24; do. U. S. $23@26; bar $25. Butter dragging; western 12@16c. State 25@42c. Coffee $8.90. Horse-shoe $10@10.

Latest—Flour dull $6.90@6.85. Shipping extras $6.70@6.80; family and Amber $1.68@1.70 Corn declined; Mixed Western 81@82; Eggs declined; fresh 13@16c; others unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The jobbing trade has been fairly active, and where concessions have been made buyers take hold with a will in view of the interest of the season, but with agents the trade has been backward, and goods having accumulated on their hands they have been obliged to make a reduction on certain styles of staple and fancy goods, and this has a demoralizing effect on the market in general, for many buyers are buying very cautiously in anticipation of a more general break up in certain goods. Prints are in large supply, many styles being poor colors; a decline of another half cent is expected, in conformity with the fall in cotton, and bands. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have become weak, in sympathy with the decline in cotton, but standards are more saleable at a reduction of one-half cent, which is nothing more but a conformity with the general concession, in accordance with the fall in the prices of cotton, which prevents trade being very livety now, as the city is full of buyers. Dress Goods, Shawls and desirable styles of imported goods are in good request, but the buying is more close on all fabrics than was anticipated, even on silks, and the profits will be less than expected.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Cotton steady, middling 14¾c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $6.30@6.50. Wheat dull at $1.36@1.38. Corn firm at full prices 57@58c. No Rye offering. Oats firm, No 2, 90@92c. Barley quiet and unchanged, sales of choice at 95c. Coffee firm, prices 18@18½c. Sugar firm: New Orleans at 9@11¾. Molasses firm at 60@66c. Linseed Oil steady at 92c. Lard Oil steady at $1.05@1.08. Eggs firm at 15c. Butter firm, fresh 30@35c. Cheese steady at 16@16¾; Timber seed unchanged; on arrival 11¾; from store 11¾. Timothy seed unchanged at $6.00 @6.50. Pork, an advance asked, but none established $20.25@20.50. Lard firm sales at 11¾@11¾. Bulk meat unsettled. Shoulders wanted at 7c, but held at 7¼@7¾c. Bacon unchanged sc; shoulders sold at at 8c; sides clear rib 10c; clear held at 10¾c. Hogs unchanged. Tobacco firm. Whisky quiet and weak at 86c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 25.—Tobacco firmer; sales 210 hhds; logs $4.50@6.50, low to fine leaf sales $6.75@21.50. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 14@14½c. Flour firm; demand active, supply light; extra family $6. Corn: shelled in moderate demand; 65c in store. Wheat, oats and rye quiet and firm. Provisions: better feeling among holders, but prices unchanged. Mess pork $20.50. Bacon: packed, 8¾@9c; sides, 9¾@10c; shoulders, 7¾@7¾c; hams 10c; hams, sugar cured 15¾c; do plain 15c, packed. Lard 12@13c. Whisky inactive and steady; 86c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 25.—Cotton active and higher; low middlings 13c. Bulk meats: clear ribbed sides 10¾c; shoulders 7¾c. Packed bacon: clear sides 10¾c; hams 12c; shoulders 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 16¾c. Lard 13c. Corn 67c. Oats 55c. Whisky $1.01@1.10. Flour $7@8.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower, sales 1,000 bushels, and five cars No. 1 red winter $1.45; No. 2 red winter nominally $1.40@1.41. Corn lower, 66c. Oats steady at 35c. Petroleum, Crude but little doing $4.75@4.80; Refined unchanged 22c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—Flour; extra spring dull at $5.75. Wheat; No. 2 lower at $1.24½@ 1.24¾. Oats; No. 2 weak at 34c. Corn; No. 2 mixed steady at 60c. Rye; No. 1 dull at 86c. Barley; No. 2 dull at 56c. Provisions dull and nominal. Dressed hogs nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Flour steady Wheat firm; Red Western, $1.68@1.70. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats firm: Mess pork, $21.50. Lard 12¾@12¾. Petroleum, crude, 13¾; Refined 25¾. Whisky unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 25.—Flour firm; western family $7.25@8.50. Wheat quiet and weak. Corn: white southern 89@90c; yellow 85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky scarce and firm; held at 92c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; extra $1.58; No. 1 white $1.52 bid; amber $1.49. Corn nominal. Oats firm at 36@36c. Clover seed lifeless at $5.50 bid; no sellers.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton firm at 14@ 14¾c.

MOBILE, March 25.—Cotton firm at 14¾c.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 12¾c.

MEMPHIS, March 25.—Cotton firm at 14¾c; receipts 1,405; shipments 2,680 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, March 25.—*Through*—9 bbls oil, G A Kelly; 15 hf bxs tob, 40 bbls sugar, Dilworth, H & Co; 20 bbls sugar, 114 bgs coffee, J S Dilworth & Co; 6 bbls sugar, 5 bxs tea, Johnson & C; 7 bgs coffee, 3 bxs tea, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 bbls sugar, Jones & Co; 8 bbls dines, 3 do oysters, 30 do can goods, W J Steel & Bro; 45 bgs coffee, Atwell & Lee; 3 bxs tea, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 bbls sugar, Jones & Co; 8 bxs cheese, 3 bbls confectionery, Hussey, Wells & Co; 8 skgs drugs, B L Fannestock & Co; 45 sks salt, E Heazleton; 50 bxs oranges, 7 bgs nuts, D & C Magraw; 40 bxs can goods, Wm Reymer & Bro; 100 bxs soap, Watt, L & Co; 50 bgs lime, J Alters; 4 bxs tea, C Hatje; 2 bxs oil, L J Blanchard; 20 bgs coffee, W A Cowan; 200 bales oakum, R D Clark; 50 bbls sugar, Carter Bro & Co, 40 hf bbls fish, Conner; 5 bxs lard, W Gorman; 50 bbls do, Kell & R; 50 bbls whisky, Fred Klee 1; 80 bbls salt, F Owens; 84 do do, Montgomery & Co; 25 bbls do, Israel Forrest; 20 pkgs potatoes, Thos H White.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, March 25.—141 sks wheat, 17 bbls flour, McCracken, G & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 5 sks oats, J McDonald; 285 do wheat, Mc Kee & Co; 1 bbl oil, Gaw & Bro; 100 bbls do, 95 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 270 gall s wine, W D Cooper & Co; 1 bbl eggs, M W Hankin; 50 baled hay, A J Carlisle; 5 bbls whisky, F X Raible; 6 do do, A Gleckner; 6 do do, J K Langhan; 40 do do, Ashley & Bro; 10 pkgs whisky, 5 bbls flour, J P Holley & Co; 3 sks rags, 4 bbls apples, Watt, Lang & Co; 8 bales hay, S Patterson; 2 bbls cranberries, Y & V.

CINCINNATI PER ARLINTON, March 26.—G A Martin, 8 sks feathers; A Kirkpatrick & Co, 11 do do; McKee Bro, 15 sks g wine; Dilworth, H & Co, 69 bbls sugar; Nimick & Co; 100 tons p iron; Seghinger & V, 10 hhds sugar; Reese, G & D, 1 bbl, 1 keg, 47 pcs steel; M B Snyder, 80¾ sks f seed; Moore Chess, 1 cow, 1 calf and heifer; P Duff & Son, 35 bbls d apples, 2 cks f seed,; W Wilson, 3 bxs mdse; D H Walker, 200 Union Iron Mills; 139 sks wheat, 111 sks oats, J Rose; 4 bbls eggs, McBane & Aiger; 24 sks oats, Schnellacre & H; 4 kgs Excel, 3 bbls eggs, 2 bbls d apples, P Duff & Son; 7 bbls d apples, Van Fossen & S; 16 bales hops, J White, 3 bbls cider, T B Young & Co; 5 bbls cement, J Riddle; 218 sks oats, J Graham; 75 bgs lard, 5 bxs butter, 4 bks c seed, H Rees; 15 kegs, 9 barley, Wm Hornaby; 55 sks potatoes, J McKinly; 2 bbls d apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; lot s pipe, S Hare & Son; 12 kgs butter, McClellan, G & Co; 25 jugs M Seghinger & Co; 10 bbls do, Bell & Richart; 109 do do, 1 car c corn, Dorrington & Bro; 60 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co; 250 bgs oats, Hutchinson, W & Co; 3 bbls d apples, 4 do eggs, Van Gorder & S; 3 bales hops, J White 1; 28 sks c seed, H Riddle; 100 do do, Ashley & Floyd & Co; 31 bbls paper, Godfrey & Clark; 10 doz brooms, J Portefield & Co; 1 car potatoes, P Duff & Son; 1 do c oats, J C Copeland; 199 bgs barley, Spencer, McKay & Co.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 25.—1,000 sks wheat, 15 bxs tinnings; 1 car w lumber, H O Hopper; 90 sks barley, 90 do wheat, Fred Schields; 30 bbls g apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 10 do do, 10 bbls butter, Woodworth & D; 4 s machines, J F Beckham; 4 bbls eggs, 4 sks d apples, 1 bbl butter, W H Gordon; 4 do d potatoes, 2 bbls d apples, 8kgs lard, J A Graif & Co; 1 bx hard ware, Jos Horne & Co; 2 do butter, Van Fossen & S; 30 bbls whisky, Addison Rosenberg & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Stein Bros; 9 sks rags, M W Kankin & Bro; 1 car b corn, R Knox & Son; 24 sks wheat, E Smith; 1 do do, Hall & Speer & Co; 25 kgs lard, H Riddle; 9 mt hf bbls, Z Wainright; 1 tar kettle, 1 iron pan, 1 pulley and rope, 2 bgs buckwheat, 1 do c oats, 1 do c corn, 72 hides, Spidell & Hoover; 45 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 60 do oats, Hall & Speer & Co; 1 keg eggs, W D Cooper; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 10 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples, Weyman & Bro; 1 bx h ware, Jos Beck; 4 bbls onions, J H Spear.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 25, 1871.—Per steamer Bridget, for Parker's Landing—60 potatoes, Scott & Gisal; 4 cars 1 stone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 101 oil bbls, H W C Tweddle; 1 car clay, Riddle & Co; 1 do do, Pittsburgh, K & Co; 28 cars coal, Kier & Foster; 35 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 3 baskets liquor, E Connelly; 2 bbls leather, H Fliaum; 2 bbls butter, W M Gormley; 6 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs, Bruggeman & Wirth; 3 do do, 4 do butter, Shaw & Co; 2 bbls butter, J Getty; 2 bbls eggs, J Montooth; 2 do do, 1 bx butter, W F Peterson.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 25.—2 cars lime, J K Shinn; 2 do do, J H Holmes; 207 sks oats, R Knox & Son; 1 bbl whisky, Addison Rosenberg & Co; 4 bbls eggs, Stein Bros; 9 sks rags, M W Kankin & Bro; 1 car b corn, R Knox & Son; 24 sks wheat, E Smith; 1 do do, Hall & Speer & Co; 25 kgs lard, H Riddle; 9 mt hf bbls, Z Wainright; 1 tar kettle, 1 iron pan, 1 pulley and rope, 2 bgs buckwheat, 1 do c oats, 1 do c corn, 72 hides, Spidell & Hoover; 45 sks wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 60 do oats, Hall & Speer & Co; 1 keg eggs, W D Cooper; 100 bbls flour, S Lindsay Jr & Co; 10 hhds tobacco, 1 bx samples, Weyman & Bro; 1 bx h ware, Jos Beck; 4 bbls onions, J H Spear.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, March 25.—*Through*—9 bbls oil, G A Kelly; 15 hf bxs tob, 40 bbls sugar, Dilworth, H & Co; 20 bbls sugar, 114 bgs coffee, J S Dilworth & Co; 6 bbls sugar, 5 bxs tea, Johnson & C; 7 bgs coffee, 3 bxs tea, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 bbls sugar, Jones & Co; 8 bbls dines, 3 do oysters, 30 do can goods, W J Steel & Bro; 45 bgs coffee, Atwell & Lee; 3 bxs tea, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 bbls sugar, Jones & Co; 8 bxs cheese, 3 bbls confectionery, Hussey, Wells & Co; 8 skgs drugs, B L Fannestock & Co; 45 sks salt, E Heazleton; 50 bxs oranges, 7 bgs nuts, D & C Magraw; 40 bxs can goods, Wm Reymer & Bro; 100 bxs soap, Watt, L & Co; 50 bgs lime, J Alters; 4 bxs tea, C Hatje; 2 bxs oil, L J Blanchard; 20 bgs coffee, W A Cowan; 200 bales oakum, R D Clark; 50 bbls sugar, Carter Bro & Co, 40 hf bbls fish, Conner; 5 bxs lard, W Gorman; 50 bbls do, Kell & R; 50 bbls whisky, Fred Klee 1; 80 bbls salt, F Owens; 84 do do, Montgomery & Co; 25 bbls do, Israel Forrest; 20 pkgs potatoes, Thos H White.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 5 feet 2 inches in the channel last evening. Considerable rain yesterday, and another rise is not improbable.

The Arlington put in an appearance on Saturday evening after an absence of several months, during which time she has been plying between Cairo and Columbus in connection with the Illinois Central R. R. Co. She will at once enter the Pittsburgh and Cinc

HOME NEWS.

Mayor Brush had nineteen common cases before him yesterday morning.

Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting on Monday afternoon.

For Sale.—One ten foot desk. Would be an elegant desk for a telegraph office. Enquire at GAZETTE office.

Michael Kelley was charged by Thomas Magoon with assault and battery, at McKnight's rolling mill. Burgess Salisbury issued a warrant for his arrest.

Doctor Rapp made information before Squire Krehan, charging John Spieler with disorderly conduct in insulting him in a public hall. Warrant issued.

Y. M. C. A. Monthly business meeting this evening—interesting reports—important business, and good music by the choir of the First Baptist Church. The public (Ladies included) are invited.

The Annual Sermon, for the Ladies Bible Society of Allegheny City, will be preached by the Rev. W. J. Reid, in the First U. P. Church Union avenue, Sabbath evening, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

More Impropriety.—Lawrence Sloan was yesterday arrested for misbehavior on the Allegheny suspension bridge, and will get a hearing. The bridge appears to be a rendezvous for loafers.

Sent Home.—John H. Coleman, the alleged sheep thief, started to Ohio yesterday with a pair of bracelets on, and in charge of two officers, who came here with a requisition from Governor Hayes.

An insane man named Duffy was picked up on Ohio street yesterday evening and taken to the lock-up. From papers in his possession it is supposed that he is from Canton, and has friends living at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

Mary Schoenle charged her husband, Edward Schoenle, yesterday with assault and battery. Alderman Eggers of Lawrenceville, issued a warrant for his arrest.

Emmanuel and Gibson Bird were charged before Justice Krehan of Birmingham, yesterday by John Shuman with assault and battery. The prosecutor alleges that they struck him over the head with a hot glass-blower's pipe. Warrant issued.

Narrow Escape.—On Thursday a little girl whose name we did learn, in attempting to cross the track of the Connellsville Railroad, in front of Spalding's mill, was struck by the locomotive and thrown from the track. Fortunately she received no injury.

Nuisance.—Charles Hueger complained to Alderman Koening yesterday that his neighbor George Schaidheimer maintained a nuisance in the shape of a goose pen, on his premises, which filled other premises agreeable to the olfactories, nor beneficial to the health of his neighbors. An investigation has been ordered.

Blood Thirsty.—The bump of destructiveness must dominate and overrule every other in the cranium of Rachel McGee, if the story told to Alderman McMasters yesterday by John Myers is to be believed. Myers alleges that Rachel came into his house very drunk and threatened not only to kill him and his whole family but to burn his house down. What the provocation for these dire threats was, if any, John does not state. The accused was arrested and in default of bail committed to jail.

A New Play.

This evening "The Wilderness," an original drama in three acts, written by our talented townsman Bartley T. Campbell, Esq., will be produced at the Pittsburgh Opera House. The scene is laid at Pittsburgh during the year that succeeded Braddock's defeat, and the plot abounds in the most thrilling situations, "hair breadth 'scapes," and is enlivened by strokes of humor peculiar to the time and people. We have not yet had the pleasure of reading the play, but have been told by those that have, that it is a most masterly production and reflects the genius and ability of its author in a marked manner. We predict for it unbounded success.

Desertion.

Mrs Mary Swan made oath before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging her husband, Allen J. Swan, with desertion. She states that they had lived very happily together, and that about four months ago he started from their home, at Walker's Mills, without anything unusual having occurred, and that she had neither seen nor heard of him since, until day before yesterday, when she saw him at Saw Mill Run, where he had been digging coal, and earning good wages ever since he left her. During his absence she has struggled hard to make a living for herself and their four children, but not always with success, and had it not been for the kindness of her neighbors they might have starved. A warrant is in the hands of an officer for his arrest.

Why She Discarded Him.

A queer case was that before Esquire Ammon, of East Birmingham, recently, in which a young man charged an old lady with slander. He alleged that the old lady had indulged in such remarks about his character to his betrothed as caused the young lady to cancel the engagement between them. A number of witnesses who heard the old lady's remarks were examined, and stated that they did not consider them at all slanderous, or derogatory to the character or dignity of the young gentleman. The young lady, the first cause of the difficulty, was then put upon the stand and stated that what had been said by the elderly dame had not influenced her decision, but the true reason why she had discharged her lover was that—she already had a husband! The chagrin of the prosecutor can be imagined. "As cheap fellas as a whipped saucer" is about the fittest comparison that occurs to us. The Justice at once dismissed the case at the cost of the complainant.

Wasting the Liquor.

Yesterday, Samuel Sturdevant was brought to the lock-up in a state of blind intoxication. Samuel, had been reveling in liquor. By some means he obtained admittance to the cellar of Mr. Wm. Vietmeyer's liquor establishment No. 622 Penn street, and amused himself by turning the spigot by which a cask of brandy containing twenty-four gallons, worth $54 was empty. He then turned on the same spigot a pipe of wine, and fifty-four gallons valued at $70 went to waste. By this time he was discovered and taken to the cellar. He had been drinking freely of the liquor and so when brought to the tombs was helpless. Information was made against him by Mr. Vietmeyer for malicious mischief.

This Studevant is the same colored youth who has twice been committed to the House of Refuge and each time discharged. The managers there say they cannot control him. He is subject to spasms and is thought not to be mentally sound. He will be committed to jail this morning, and there the case will likely come before Court, when it is expected he will be sent to Dixmont, which seems to be the only proper place for him.

The Late Railroad Accident.

Hugh Cowan, who was one of the victims at the late Indian Creek accident on the Connellsville Railroad, died on Thursday evening of his accident. He had a leg broken, and amputation was unfortunately necessary.

He was a carpenter in the employ of Smith & Cuerswell, railroad contractors, and was much esteemed by them.

Mr. Woodside, who was also injured by the accident, was some what better yesterday. He and a boy were riding on the train without the knowledge of the officers. The boy jumped when the bridge broke, and fell into water of considerable depth. He escaped uninjured, though heavy timbers fell each side of him, and narrowly missed striking and crushing him.

The injured parties have been cared for at the expense of the company, and Cowan was buried by them.

It is proper to state here that the bridge which broke down at Indian Creek, had not been taken off the hands of the contractors by the railroad company, the company refusing to accept it until the defective abutments had been repaired. The broken stone had been removed, and wooden blocking put in its place. A stone to be placed there had been cut and was on the train that went down.

Foundling

On Thursday evening last, between eight and nine o'clock, a male infant was found in front of the residence of Mr. M. Hammel, on Eleventh street, between Carson and Washington streets Birmingham, and was first discovered by Mrs. Hummel, wrapped in a shawl, and lying immediately under a water-spout. She took it into her house, and in a few moments had a note placed under its clothing at the neck. This was addressed to Mr. Hummel. The writer desired to give more definite instructions in relation to the christening of the child, but the writing (in pencil) was so indistinct that we were unable to decipher it.

The babe appeared to be in a healthy condition, not more than five days old, and the exposure to which it was subjected will probably not have any serious effect. Nothing seems to be certainly known as to the identity of the child or who thus abandoned her child. She will have the satisfaction of knowing however, that it has been kindly cared for, and may congratulate herself upon being relieved of a responsibility, which, under the circumstances, would be embarrassing. The circumstances of the finding of the babe created quite a sensation, and afforded congenial food for the gossips of the neighborhood. One more than usually wise person was heard to say that he could name and find the parents of the foundling, and a woman recognized in it the "born image" of some one she knew.

Before Mayor Callow.

William Dangerfield, a colored artist of the whitewash brush, was before Mayor Callow yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Mr. John Sutton. The prosecutor alleges that the accused, who had been employed to do some whitewashing, decamped with an overcoat valued at $18. The coat was found at a pawnbroker's in this city by Chief Clark. Held for a hearing.

Eli Brooks made oath before the same magistrate against James Carson for assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant met him while walking along the Perrysville Plank road and gave him a severe whipping. Bail entered for Court.

A beating was had before the Mayor yesterday in the case of Ainsworth vs. Montgomery and William Shankey, the parties who assaulted officer Troutman on Madison avenue last Sunday. Wadsworth and Montgomery were discharged, and Shankey was fined $30 and costs, and was informed by His Honor that he regretted that the law did not permit him to impose a heavier penalty.

Detective Miller made an information before Mayor Callow this evening charging Henderson Weise with rescuing a prisoner with assault and battery. The circumstances are these: The officer has a warrant for the arrest of Louis Sadler, who he learned was to have a hearing before Alderman McMasters yesterday afternoon. He repaired to the Alderman's office at the appointed time, captured his man and started back to Allegheny City with him, accompanied by two friends of the prisoner. When about the middle of the Hand street bridge the alleged fun began. Weise knocked him down by a severe blow in the face, thus allowing Sadler to escape. Miller at once jumped to his feet, drew his revolver and called upon Sadler to stop and just as he was about to fire Weise caught him around the body and pinioned his arms above the elbows. At this Muller pointed his revolver over his shoulder and snapped it in the face of his assailant who at once let go his hold and the detective started in pursuit of Sadler, snapping his pistol five times, in the chase without being able to fire it and without catching his man. A fine of $30, and costs was imposed and in default the accused was sentenced to the Work House for ninety days.

OUR DUMB SERVANTS.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Preliminary Meeting Last Night—Committee Appointed—Working of the Philadelphia Society—The Movement Inaugurated Here.

Last night those interested in the inauguration of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals assembled at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. There were in attendance about seventy-five gentlemen, numbering some of our prominent philanthropists, while the assemblage was graced by the presence of a number of ladies, who seemed to take a lively and sympathetic interest in the efforts which were being put forth in behalf of suffering quadrupeds.

The meeting was organized at eight o'clock upon motion of Mr. A. H. Hopkins, Penn. H. Brunot, Esq., being called to the chair, and Mr. Charles A. Clarke chosen Secretary.

Mr. Brunot, upon assuming his duties, said he did not exactly understand the object of the meeting, but had put in an appearance to express his sympathy with the understood object of the gathering—the establishment of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MR. CHASE'S REMARKS.

Mr. S. B. Chase, President of the Philadelphia Society, was then called upon, and

HOME NEWS.

Trim your trees.

"G. A." indicates to-day.

Next Comes Palm Sunday.

City Councils will meet this P. M.

Next Week will be Holy week in church calendars.

The New City Hall rapidly approaches completion.

It Is Expected that the Governor will sign the fee bill to-day.

Yesterday was a poor day to display the new spring fashions.

The Busy Season is commencing with the street Commissioners.

Pittsburgh has now the finest brown stone building in the country—that owned by the Dollar Savings Bank.

Michael McMahon was committed to jail on Saturday evening, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, Catharine McMahon.

Decline in Business.—There were but eighteen cases, all common, before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, only one of which had stamps enough to save himself a trip to the Hill.

The New Loan.—The Seventh National Bank, Allegheny, has taken $300,000 of the new national loan. The Farmers' Deposit National Bank invests $300,000 in the same securities.

Semi-Annual Election.—The semi-annual election of Mechanics Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. was held on Saturday evening, with the following result: N. G., G. W. Smair; V. G., W. H. Hope; Secretary, C. F. Maratta; Assistant Secretary, S. W. Hill; Treasurer, Jos. Speakman.

Confessed.—Saturday, District Attorney Swoope received information that the man Ritzwiler, arrested at Harrisburg for dealing in counterfeit money, had made a full confession. No details however were given, but Ritzwiler is expected in the city to-day when further may be known in his case.

Double Charge.—Mrs. Schaefer appeared before Alderman Neubert on Saturday, and entered two charges of assault and battery against a colored woman named Julia Cochrane. She alleges that Julia had assaulted her son, and when she interfered for his protection Julia knocked her down. Held for a hearing.

Belligerent Females.—Mrs. Shook and Mrs. Baumgartner, residents of Railroad street near Birmingham do not live on the most amicable turns as appears from an information made by the latter before Justice Heisel on Saturday, charging the former with assault and battery. The prosecutrix alleges that the accused in addition to calling her hard names threw a bucket at her head. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mrs. Shook.

Lost His Money.—On Friday a man from the country, having $500 in gold, arrived in the city. This he changed for currency which he placed in his pocket and then started out on a high. His high toned habits led him up in the evening and the next morning the Mayor sent him to jail. When he arrived there he discovered that he had lost his money, and sent a note to the Mayor apprizing him of the fact and stating that he thought he had lost it in a "scrimmage." The matter was placed in the hands of the police who are working up the case.

A Crane Breaks and a Casting Weighing Sixteen Tons Falls to the Ground.

Last Wednesday an accident happened at the Fort Pitt Foundry which might have resulted in the death or maiming of eight men. About five o'clock in the evening of the day named they were engaged in the Bore mill with crane No. 3 hoisting a flask containing a casing weighing about sixteen tons, when through some defect the machinery gave way and the whole mass fell to the ground. The men were employed almost under it, but fortunately escaped uninjured.

Died from Her Injuries.

Mrs. Catharine Folmer, who was so severely burned by the explosion of a can of carbon oil on Monday last, an account of which we published at the time, lingered until ten o'clock yesterday morning, when she died in great agony.

If warnings of this nature were heeded, we would adduce this as one among the many which are chronicled daily by the press throughout the country, to condemn the careless handling of this inflammable fluid. There is scarcely a newspaper published in which some horrible disaster is not recounted as the result of the heedless and reckless manner in which this useful and now necessary article of household consumption is handled. But for what effect, the good housewives will think of it for a time, and resolve to exercise care, and as soon as the oil in the house is used up will go and do the very same thing, perhaps, which caused the newspaper paragraph that excited such horror in its perusal in the morning, arguing, that as they have done it before, and no accident resulted, that they can continue to do it with impunity. The subject of the caption to this article, perhaps, argued in the same way, and see to what end? Let us hope the utmost sufferings and in the end a death of agony! Good madame, think of it; yours may be the next case.

Y. M. C. A.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held at their rooms, corner of Sixth and Penn streets, on Saturday evening last. The audience was of good size, composed principally of young men, though quite a number of ladies were present. It is to be hoped that the interest in the work of the Association is not confined to the young men alone. The music for the evening was furnished by the choir of the First Baptist Church, who by their presence added variety and interest to the proceedings. In the absence of the President the meeting was presided over by the Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenburg, Vice-President. The meeting was opened by the reading of a portion of Scripture by the Vice-President and prayer by one of the members, after which the reports of the various committees were heard. Owing to their great number they were necessarily brief, but those present could not but be impressed with the vast amount of work that is being done and of the influence exercised in the two cities by the Association. After the reports a short time was spent in discussing various matters of interest connected with the work of the Association, and statements made in regard to the influence which was being exerted by the Association over a greater portion of the State. The meeting then closed with music by the choir and benediction by Rev. Stuckenburg.

Death of Edward Heazelton.

Our business community and our religious community will be equally surprised and pained to hear that Edward Heazelton is no more. He had been for some time laboring under an attack of typhoid fever, to which his constitution yielded at last on Sunday morning, the 26th inst. Mr. Heazelton, when yet quite young, engaged in merchandizing, and has continued for many years in the same business; pursuing it diligently and successfully, sustaining throughout a high character for honorable acquaintance and correspondents; the very reputation for integrity and probity in all his dealings. He was also distinguished or esteemed in all his social relations and church connections. He was never known to take active part in politics or in relations of secular matters of a public nature. He shrunk from conspicuity of all kinds; ambitious only to live a quiet, useful, blameless and useful life, avoiding all town meetings, all public display and ostentation he gave himself freely and heartily to all religious and secular duties of an active professing christian. For thirty years he served as Superintendent of the Sunday school, of the Liberty street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was at his death President of its Board of Trustees, and also a Steward and Class Leader, he was an experienced and efficient co-worker with the Ministry and members of the church in all its aggressive work. Whether in the church or in the business walks of the city he will be sadly missed, and by many deeply felt. He was 52 years of age. His funeral will proceed from Liberty street M. E. church, at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, P. M. 28th inst.

A Veteran of 1812.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Captain Samuel Cooper, now of Saltsburg, Indiana county, in this State, a soldier of the war of 1812, at present in his eighty-fourth year. If we were to say that our old friend was a heartier and stouter man to-day than most persons of half his age, we would be within the bounds of perfect truth, but would not adequately convey to the mind the elastic step, the perfectness of vision and the strength of hearing, yet entirely unimpaired, that mark this hero of the olden time, as a wonderful specimen of physical man, for fifty-five years past, he informs us, he has not had an ache in his head or a pain of any kind in his body, and to-day, although the trials and exposures of a pioneer life have been borne, and the weight of four score and four years is upon him, he walks more erect and steps with greater nimbleness and elasticity than many a second man in the prime of life. His mind is as vigorous and sound as his body. He relates incidents and passages in his own life and in those of others of his compatriots, as well as historical allusions to Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania about the beginning of the century, with a vividness and sprightliness that are wonderful. It is told of him that being caught, a year or two ago, on a stormy winter's day, 2 miles from his home he refused to await the coming of the next train, on the following day, and also refused the loan of a horse because it would give trouble to the lender, and in the midst of a blinding snow storm, with three inches of snow already on the ground, set out for his home and reached it safely in four hours and a half. He can still step off the tune of the "Pittsburgh Blues," and in his "mind's eye" can call up the members of that noble band of heroes, who went forth to battle for their country sixty years ago, all of whom with perhaps one exception have passed away. We earnestly hope that our old friend may yet have many happy and peaceful years before him, and that these declining years may be untroubled with care, and as free from physical pain as has been his good fortune during all these years of the past half century.

FIRE YESTERDAY MORNING.

Three Women Obliged to Climb Over the Awning, and Three Men Over the Roof and all Reach the Ground in Safety.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the house No. 31 Water street, extending through and fronting No. 6 Liberty street, owned and occupied by Mrs. S. J. Knorr. The Water street front is but one story, and was used by Mrs. Knorr and her son, as a grocery store, that on Liberty street is three stories and is occupied as a boarding house. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by the stove pipe from the store, which passed through the ceiling and out of a skylight on the roof. The house soon became so filled with smoke as to cut off egress by the stairway, and Mrs. Knorr and her two daughters were obliged to climb out of the second story window on to the awning, and thence to the ground. Her son and two of the boarders got out of the hatchway on the roof with a trunk and passing over and down through an adjourning house, arrived safely on the street.

There was about $6,000 worth of goods in the store, which were damaged to the extent of one-half or more by water. The damage to the house will amount to $500, thus making the total loss $3,5000, which is fully covered by insurance, there being policies of $4,000 on both the goods and property.

COAL MINERS IN COUNCIL.

A Full Representation—Their Grievances Considered—What They Demand—Their Views Expressed—A Platform of Resolutions—Draft of a New Act—Politics in the Pits.

A convention of Coal Miners was held at the Black Bear Hotel in the Diamond, on Saturday. The object of the gathering was to consider some means to remedy the present unsatisfactory method of weighing coal at the pits and of "screening" the same which seems to be peculiarly annoying to the miners

They desired that a new mode be instituted and that the matter be regulated by law and not custom, as is the case at present. As an incidental object, the organization of a political league was hinted at, which was brought out prominently, as will seen.

The convention was composed of delegates from nearly every part in Allegheny county, almost four thousand miners being thus represented.

An organization was effected about ten o'clock, with the following officers: President, Wm. D. Woolslayer; Vice President, Solomon R. Spindling; Secretary, Abraham Weaver; Assistant Secretary, John Bamsden. Credentials were presented as follows:

SAW-MILL RUN.

Gray's Lower Bank—Wm. Stevenson, 70 men.

Gray's Upper Bank—Abraham Winders, 100 men.

Long's Bank—Wm. Fielding, 70 men.

Hartley's—Abraham Weaver, 100 men.

Smitley's—James Furious, 80 men.

PAN HANDLE ROAD.

Bell's Bank—John H. Reese, 130 men.

Keenan's—Daniel Lawery, 30 men.

Negley's—Daniel Bowden, 70 men.

Campbill—Wm. D. Woolslayer, 32 men.

Cherry's—Patrick McGrogan, 55 men.

Noblestown—Robert Stone, 75 men.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

McFarland's—Delegate lacked, 80 men.

Corey's—James McKeever and A. S. Beat, 70 men.

Braddock's—Geo. Connor, 42 men.

Turtle Creek—Robert Haddon, 150 men.

Spring Hill—Hugh Muldoon, 25 men.

YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER.

Rigley's—R. B. Kennedy, 130 men.

Armstrong's—Dennis Gallagher, 100 men.

Penney's—James S. Hunter, 70 men.

MONONGAHELA RUN.

Hays & Brother's—James Mills and Michael Burns, 76 men.

Brownstown—J. Reese and Thos. Nicholson, 85 men.

Horner's—John Matthews and Barney Hoffman, 70 men.

Richard's—Edmund O'Donnell, 75 men.

River's—Abraham Smith, 80 men.

Smith's—David Allen, 70 men.

Kyle's—John Watson, 100 men.

Culp's—John D. Dolow, 75 men.

John O'Neil's—James Hudspath, 135 men.

Blackburn's—James Taylor, 90 men.

James O'Neil's—John Bradley, 150 men.

Walton's—S. R. Keeney, 140 men.

Moore's—S. R. Shaffer, 80 men.

Hay's—Felix Lutz, 110 men.

Redman's—Daniel Huskins, 70 men.

Keeney's—Alex. Linn, 40 men.

Jones'—John Crip, 60 men.

Walton's—W. S. Gillen, 60 men.

McKnight's—Charles McCartney, 20 men.

Wenona—Joseph Liddle, 45 men.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY.

Sandy Creek (three pits)—Jno. W. Hughes, 250 men.

Armstrong's—W. E. Rimmell, 115 men.

Mr. Woolslayer, upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting, the large attendance of delegates, and at the fact that reporters were present who might be expected to give full reports of the proceedings; this was all the miners wanted. They asked no concessions; they were endeavoring to comply with the laws of Pennsylvania, and only desired to be placed in that light before the community. He hoped harmony would prevail in the convention, and that what business they would transact might have mature deliberation.

Messrs. Abraham Wintery, Daniel Bowden, Wm. Stevenson and August Steiner, were then appointed a committee on business, when the convention took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at two o'clock, President Woolslayer in the chair.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed. They reported, after a brief absence, the following

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, By the present mode of riddling and screening the coal at the various coal banks of this county and only paying the miner for that lump coal that will pass over the screens, said screens in many instances being fourteen feet long, six feet wide and from one inch and a half to two inches between the bars, and by such nefarious practice robbing the miner of the one-fifth of his hard earned labor for the mining of the entire coal, notwithstanding its value in the market is nearly equal to the lump coal; and

WHEREAS, Operators have been in the habit of increasing their profits by increasing the length and breadth of their screens, also the width between the bars; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of every miner in this county to see and have this increasing evil remedied either by striking for by legislative enactment, it being the opinion of the delegates of this convention that a screen eight feet long, four feet wide and three inches between the bars is sufficient to clean the coal for all marketable purposes; and

WHEREAS, Further, the weighing of our coal being not a doubtful character, it generally being attended to by some friend or pet of our employers, and in many instances by unscrupulous on the side of justice; besides the scales are so constructed by having an arrangement attached to them called the balance ball, and by turning of this ball our employers can take from one to five bushels of coal in the weighing of one car of coal, which turning can be done so quickly that the county gauger generally fails to detect the fraud; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the miners of Allegheny county, do pledge ourselves to use our combined influence to have the Senate and the House of Representatives memorialized to institute an inquiry into these matters, and propose such laws as may be necessary for the adjusting of these difficulties and that will give us such protection as we, as citizens of this commonwealth, are entitled to, against such daylight robbery as we are and have been subject to.

Resolved, That the last and most imperfect system of ventilation in this county, together with the careless manner in which the mines are worked, has caused the loss of many lives, and of the manner, demands a law for this country such a law as is imbodied in the act of March 26th, entitled "An act to regulate the health of persons employed in coal mines and as a bill is now pending in the Senate at Harrisburg asking for its enactment, we would say that therefore urge upon our Senators and representatives to do their duty in trying to have the said bill passed.

Resolved, That we, the miners of Allegheny county, pledge ourselves to sustain those only that respond to our every call to help, and that we will use our influence against those who are deaf to our cry and give us nothing but bombasts and false promises at an election when they want our votes.

Resolved, That we, at our separate coal banks, form ourselves into political leagues, that we may devise the best means to sustain those who are our friends, and to use our united efforts against those who will not pledge themselves to support us in our endeavors to gain necessary protection.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the city newspapers for publication.

Resolved, That we, the miners of Allegheny county, will endeavor to have one miner nominated on the Assembly ticket at each party convention.

Mr. Augustus Steiner spoke to the resolution which requires a miner on the Assembly ticket. He took the excuse of our Representatives and Senators as much perfectly true, was not very flattering to them. He said they did not understand the subject examining for he was not familiar with the subject upon which they professed to be informed, and this was one reason why the business was neglected. Hence the necessity of having a man in Harrisburg who not only understood the subject, but could sympathize with them in the matter of their grievances, and make an effort to have them redressed. He had known instances where thirty-five bushels of coal would not fill fifty cents. Such a nefarious practice called loudly for address and he would say to every miner present that the object of the Convention would probably be misrepresented by trying to make, it appear that they intended to control politics, had no such design; they wished to see capital occupy its legitimate position, but they would not submit to see it used in such a way as to deprive labor of its equitable rights. They wanted nothing beyond these rights. They were in a position to obtain them, and they would persist in doing so.

Mr. Brady, of Luzerne county, next addressed the meeting. He described some of the fraudulent practices resorted to by the employers to defraud the laborer of his just reward. In Stoneborough they were not satisfied with the wide bars, but had a contrivance made with a large pine tree and a steel cap on it, upon which the coal fell and was so broken that a large quantity might be made to go through the screen of the payment for which the workmen were unjustly deprived. He called upon the fellow-workmen to be united, showing them that by this means they could compel fair play. They should disabuse their minds of such notions and vile legislators of the vulgar notion that the workingmen's vote could be purchased at the polls for a few dollars or by a few quarts of benzine. It was their duty, as well as their privilege, to combine for the common good, and to organize a party for the purpose of purifying our legislative halls of their present corruption, and electing men who would represent the interests of all without any selfish distinctions or favoritism.

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MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Three Persons Kicked out of a Buggy and Seriously Injured—One, it is Feared, Fatally—Horse Dashes Off and Collides With Another Buggy and Throws the Driver Out.

A most fearful accident occurred on Fifth avenue on Saturday last, by which three persons were severely bruised, and a very interesting little girl, daughter of T. S. Parker, Esq., received injuries which may result in death. Mr. Parker, who was moving from Manchester to Highland avenue, East Liberty, after having seen all his household goods loaded and started on their way, concluded to drive his wife and daughter, aged about ten years, to their new home by way of Fifth avenue, and for that purpose procured a horse and open buggy from the McClain Bros. on Wylie avenue. He had driven out the road quietly until he was in front of the pasture field adjoining the Oakland Park, where a buffalo was rubbing against the fence. The horse became frightened at the uncouth animal and immediately commenced kicking, striking Miss Parker, who was sitting by the dashboard in front of her parents, behind the ear, throwing her from the buggy and inflicting a most serious wound. The horse commenced kicking and next struck Mrs. Parker in the face knocking her out on the road a considerable distance. Mr. Parker who held on to the reins and tried to subdue the infuriated animal, was the next victim, receiving a blow on the chest which sent him into the ditch. The maddened horse now released from all restraint dashed off at a furious rate, coming in contact with a buggy being driven by Mr. J. E. McKelvy, throwing that gentleman out, breaking the fall broken him considerably. He then continued on his course to Bellefield avenue, into which he turned and was finally captured near the Soldiers' Home.

Mrs. Parker and daughter were at once carried into the house of Mr. James M. Brown, near the scene and proper medical aid promptly summoned. Doctor Sheridan was the first to arrive, afterwards Doctors Clark King, and Rex came upon the scene and proceeded to investigate the injuries. Mrs. Parker's hurts consist principally of bruises, severe though not dangerous. Those of her daughter are more serious and may prove fatal as it is feared that her skull was fractured. Mr. Parker escaped with painful bruises. Mrs. Parker and daughter are still at the house of Mr. Browne, where they are receiving every attention their condition requires.

These injuries were all inflicted within a distance of about one hundred feet of where the horse first took fright, and were witnessed by a number of people on the road, and the mischief was done so quickly that they did not have time to interfere.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of Saturday—Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Saturday was sentence day and the time of the Court was consumed in disposing of the following cases.

John Kelly and Charles Stewart, who were convicted of stealing the shoes of one Mr. John Snodgrass, were each sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs of prosecution and to serve a term of one year in the work-house.

Joseph Watson, who was convicted of attempting to rob the drawer in the store of John Snodgrass and pronounced to the mercy of the court, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents, the costs and to serve nine months in the work-house.

Patrick Bradley, convicted of an aggravated assault and battery on Ingalls Hoffman, was sentenced to pay six cents fine, the costs and to serve three months in the work-house.

Hugh Smith, the party who was tried and found guilty of assaulting Mr. James Lewis, Jr., on the highway in Sharpsburg, by means of a revolver, compelling the latter to hand over his purse, was next called up for sentence. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents, the costs, and to serve one year in the work-house; and at the expiration of that time be bound over to keep the peace for one year.

The case of James McClurg, charged with assault and battery upon his wife, was allowed to be settled, the prosecutrix being willing.

Adjourned until this morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

SATURDAY, March 15.—A conclusion was arrived at in the case of Lawrence Purcell vs. Delaware Mutual Insurance Company—action to recover $4,000 for alleged loss sustained by fire in Kelly's Run mine, by the quality of the coal, notwithstanding its value in the market is nearly equal to the lump coal; and

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OIL ITEMS.

THE Dalzell Petroleum Company having recently plugged up nearly all the old wells which were drilled on their property on the Funkville flats during the excitement of 1865-66, and subsequently abandoned by the owners, have erected new derricks over five of the wells, cleaned out the holes, and are retesting them with fair prospects of getting oil in paying quantities. The steam power necessary for pumping the five wells is furnished from a large boiler and engine put up especially for that purpose, as soon as the water is exhausted, the Dalzell people feel confident that the wells will produce oil in sufficient quantities to remunerate them for the money paid out in stopping up the old holes, putting derricks, &c. In 1865 the Funkville flats and adjoining territory was among the most productive in the world producing more petroleum than would now be thought of, and undoubtedly would have been producing to-day, had not the face water run in and drowned out the oil. If they succeed in exhausting the water, good results are anticipated.—*Pit. Cent. Record.*

THURSDAY MORNING the boiler at well No. 15, Clark farm, Shamburg, blew up, demolishing the engine house and badly injuring a young man in the employ of Mr. A. H. Beason, proprietor of the well. The unfortunate man is A. C. Nelson, and at the time was sitting on the engine block eating his breakfast. He was thrown two or three rods by the explosion, and at first it was feared he was severely injured, but last evening he was much better. Dr. Reed was called and the sufferer received the necessary attention that was demanded. His parents who reside at Riley, McHenry county, Illinois, were promptly apprized by telegraph of the accident.—*Titusville Herald.*

Two or three oil wells took fire in Reno, on Saturday evening last, and consumed about sixty barrels of oil, a steam engine, some derricks. A man named Russell and two boys named Rogers were badly burned. Another man named Price was slightly burned. It is supposed that the gas took fire from a lamp. Loss from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars.

ARMSTRONG RUN OIL FIELD — NEW WELL STRUCK.

The Clark Farm Co. well No. 1 began drilling December 15, 1870, and struck oil at the depth of 1,220 feet, on March 22d, 1871. While we were present it was throwing at short intervals a large stream of oil, and a volume of gas from fifteen to twenty feet above the derrick.

This is the first well struck on the Clark Farm that is in progress of drilling, and the evidence presented proves this territory equally as good as that of the Mckeever operations. At all events, it is clear that oil will be found over a large area of territory, and no large gas wells, as in the case of Reno, would be, the largest and most valuable oil field yet developed.

Before the Dr. R. S. Wallace well being down, as it is now near completion. We shall continue to chronicle the strikes as they occur, giving the product of each as correctly as possible.

Several wells on the Run are nearly down and the excitement is intense. Dr. Lee's well on the Clark Farm Company well has demonstrated the existence of oils throughout the entire flats.

The upper Queenstown well is pumping from 15 to 18 barrels per day.

The flats near the lower Queenstown well, with a prospect of remaining there for some time.

PARKER OIL FIELD.

The 63k well, Robinson Farm, owned by McConnell & Lee, is producing 10 barrels per day.

Wells May well, Milford Farm, owned by Col. J. B. Finlay, is producing 25 barrels per day.

The Walnut well, owned by Col. J. B. Finlay, is producing 23 barrels per day.

The Philadelphia well has reached the third sand, and is drilling.

The Salem well is not doing much. It was lately drilled deeper.

Mr. Pratt of Oilwood farm have a new rig ready for operation.

Stoughton & McCune will have a new rig ready this week.

Corbett & Cunningham are starting a new well this week.

A new well was started on Monday by Cass Brett, & Teft.

The Stroughten well is down four hundred feet.

Finlay & Kribbs are putting up a new rig near the Walnut.

The Susie was tested in the second sand, without any result. It is being drilled deeper. Finlay & Co. are the owners.

OIL CITY PETROLEUM OIL FIELD.

"Tip Top" is the name of a prospective town east of Foxburg. As towns are generally named in their infancy, and especially in the oil regions, I shrink from the task. I have not seen anything in your paper for sometime in regard to this oil field, and will therefore give you a short account of it.

There are eight rigs up. Three wells are pumping an average of ten barrels each, the others are drilling and tubing. The property has changed hands of late in selling and leasing, and the prospect for a large and paying oil field is good. Among the purchasers are Fertig and Hammond, two wells pumping; Salt and Dower, one well pumping; Hoover and Hilliard, one well drilling; Rowell, down 800 feet, Panton and Nowlan, down 403 feet, Brice and McConnell have sold their lease to Fertig and Hammond, and commenced another in the same derrick, and as they are men of ability and push, they will soon overcome any difficulty.—East Brady's Bend *Independent*.

HYMENEAL INFELICITIES.

Applied for Divorce.

Saturday morning a libel in divorce was filed with Prothonotary Ross by Wm. Rogers. The libellant in his petition set forth that he was married to Sarah Hendley on the 6th day of June, 1868, but that their hymeneal pathway has been strewn with thorns rather than roses. This lamentable state of affairs he is free to confess arises entirely from the consequences of his partner Sarah, who, he says, has inflicted upon him personal abuse, and whose conduct has rendered his married life intolerable and burdensome. Therefore he prays for relief from the bane of his existence, and that the bond may be severed, as the cost will come up in proper order.

Sarah S. Smith was made happy by a release from the matrimonial yoke. She married several years ago to James W. Smith, and lived cheerfully with him until the last interval, when she and he separated. Subsequently for six years, for stealing two horses from Mr. Kelley at Wilkinsburg. This was in September, 1869, and the petition of divorce was made some time ago on the ground that the defendant was a convict. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and she departed Saturday for the Court House, free.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This house was crowded to repletion on Saturday evening on the occasion of Messrs. Palmer and Crosby's benefit. The gallery and dress-circle indeed were packed as they never were packed before since the house opened. "Nick of the Woods," in which Mr. W. H. Leake appeared as the *Jibbenainosay*, was well put on the stage and creditably acted. Bartley T. Campbell's new piece "The Wilderness," which followed the tragedy entertainment, was a decided success notwithstanding the many drawbacks incidental to a first night. The plot was beautiful, the dialogue strong and effective and many of them thrilling, while Georgie Dickson's impersonation of *Marjorie* was really fine. Her dressing the part well, she looked the character, and acted it admirably throughout. Gotthold's *Aderbrand* was neat, but in the make up and rendition, while the same may be said of Mr. Gossin's *De Villiers* and Mr. Lee's *Le Fell*. The remainder of the cast in "The Wilderness" would have been even a more pronounced success had it not been produced on the same evening, and after a play almost similar in character.

Miss Ida Howard, the accomplished, the beautiful and accomplished actress, will make her debut, appearing in the protean character of Lizette Bernard, in the play of Oriana, in which she will play four characters and execute a number of songs and dances, the songs accompanying herself on the piano and banjo.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Maffit and Bartholomew Troupe commence the second week of their engagement to-night, when they will produce the original comic pantomime of "Nicky Nubble, Always in Trouble," with a scenery and effects prepared expressly for this piece. The laugh-provoking quantities of this inimitable troupe are already so well established that the mere announcement of their re-engagement, we feel assured, will be sufficient to fill the house.

Tuesday is Variety Manager Aims has effected a re-engagement with the Blondes and Brunettes for a second week and enlarged the troupe from eighteen to twenty-five, by the addition of the two celebrated dansenses, Miles. Betty and Emily Rigl, and four other young ladies almost equally great in the art terpsichorean. The other features of the entertainment continue to be of the same character as heretofore.

Gents' Furnishing Goods—And Where To Purchase.

Now that Spring is with us and the balmy bright weather signals a change in dress from the heavy garments of winter, a few words about one of the neatest, coolest and best conducted gents' furnishing goods establishments in the city, will prove seasonable and useful to our lady friends of the sterner sex. We refer to the old established house presided over in such a courteous manner by Mr. Charles I. Barr, at No. 98 Smithfield Street, where always can be found all that is fresh, new and novel in furnishing goods, and where the most fastidious can most readily be pleased in selection. The stock is very comprehensive taking in all that can be imagined in the way of gents furnishing goods, such as fine dress shirts, linen and silk handkerchiefs, under garments, ties, bows, scarfs, hosiery and paper collars and cuffs, of all styles and sizes, canes, sleeve buttons, studs, scarf pins and the hundreds of other articles used in dress and adornment. The spring line of goods which Mr. Barr is now daily receiving, is very attractive and we would recommend friends to stop in the store as they pass that way, to look through it, for whether desiring to purchase or not all will be made welcome. Mr. Barr, manufactures the Celebrated Keystone and other dress shirts, to order and guarantees a perfect fitting to his patrons neat fitting and well made garments at prices no higher than the ready made articles bring. In conclusion we most heartily